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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S.-NATO POLICIES THREATEN PEACE

[Editorial Report] LD211309 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 15, signed to press 10 April 1980 carries on pages 8 and 9 a feature entitled "NATO Sabotage: What Is Behind It?" and published under the rubric "Us and Europe."

The feature opens with a 1,000-word article by Eduard Kovalev entitled "For a Europe Without Danger." The article talks about the expanding U.S. military presence which, it says, is "gradually poisoning the atmosphere in Western Europe" and threatening peace and security. The second item is a 1,000-word Vyacheslav Boykov article entitled "Nuclear Mirages," which accuses the United States of seeking "military superiority" in Europe. Boykov discusses the characteristics of the Pershing and Tomahawk missiles and says that they will not strengthen Western security but will create "new problems for international security." The feature closes with a 1,000-word article by Nikolay Portugalov entitled "At the Closed Door." Portugalov urges actions against NATO's "Brussels decisions." He talks about "growing doubts" in West European NATO countries about the advisability of deploying the medium-range missiles, and says that "now is a very favorable time for halting the implementation of NATO's December decisions." The article stresses the Soviet Union's willingness to talk about reducing medium-range missiles and easing military confrontation in Europe.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

U.S., PRC TRY TO SPLIT NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD010933 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences A. Khazanov: "Spirit of Bandung: Tasks of the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] Today is the 25th anniversary of the historic Bandung conference. It was a major event in world politics. Its decisions exerted a considerable influence on the anti-imperialist struggle and the development of the national liberation movement. The "spirit of Bandung" typified the desire of Asian and African countries to live freely and to coexist peacefully with other countries on the basis of the 10 points formulated by the conference, whose basic substance was identical with the principles proclaimed by the countries of socialism.

The Bandung conference paved the way to the creation and shaping of the organized movement of nonaligned states.

India was one of the first countries to proclaim nonalignment a principle of its foreign policy. Jawaharlal Nehru is called the father of the doctrine of nonalignment. Nehru himself regarded the adoption of the principle of nonalignment as a natural and, perhaps, the only decision for young states if they sought to pursue an independent foreign policy.

The idea of nonalignment became particularly popular in Asia and Africa after the Bandung conference, whose participants expressed the desire to organize an alliance of nonaligned states. This idea was realized at the conference of nonaligned states in Belgrade in 1961. At that conference the very concept of "nonalignment" received a broader and deeper interpretation not only as nonparticipation in military blocs but also as a form of struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism.

Each year the international situation has confronted the movement with more and more new problems; accordingly the nonaligned movement has extended the range of questions which it has attempted to resolve while at the same time

demonstrating through its activities the historical constancy of its basic aims and tasks. Anti-imperialism, anticolonialism, peaceful coexistence and a close link with the struggle for national liberation--these are organic features of the nonaligned movement.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries have always supported the nonaligned movement, regarding it as a positive factor in international life and as an active anti-imperialist and anticolonial force. In the greetings message sent to the chairman of the sixth nonaligned conference in Havana L. I. Brezhnev wrote: "The Soviet state, true to the behests of its founder--the great Lenin--has always considered and now considers it its sacred duty to struggle for world peace and security, for equal international cooperation, against imperialism and colonialism, against all forms of inequality and oppression of peoples.

Certain Western powers and also the Beijing leaders are making efforts aimed at isolating the nonaligned movement from other anti-imperialist forces and, above all, from the socialist community, inventing all kinds of theories about the "exclusiveness" of this movement, its "equidistance" from the two world systems and so forth. Under pressure from imperialist countries and Beijing, which are pursuing a parallel policy of weakening and splitting the nonaligned movement, attempts are being made to slander Cuba and Vietnam, as well as such countries with progressive regimes as Ethiopia, Angola and Afghanistan, and to mount a vociferous anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

Historical experience and present-day reality prove irrefutably that any weakening or disruption of the nonaligned countries' unity helps to create conditions facilitating imperialism's counteroffensive. The present policy of the Egyptian leadership, which has embarked on a path of betraying the Arabs' national interests, serves as convincing confirmation of this.

The need to strengthen the nonaligned states' unity and solidarity has now become particularly evident in connection with the increasing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism's policy and in connection with the growing subversive activities of China, whose leaders are playing the role of imperialism's policy and in connection with the growing subversive activities of China, whose leaders are playing the role of imperialism's Trojan horse. Beijing is seeking to neutralize the anti-imperialist thrust of the non-aligned movement and to split it by imposing its hegemonist control on it. How did the Maoists respond to the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade in 1961? They undertook intervention on Indian territory in 1962, thereby committing an act of aggression against the biggest and most popular member of the nonaligned movement. Their response to the 1964 Cairo conference was to provoke a confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia, which resulted in Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations. On the eve of the Havana conference Beijing undertook criminal aggression against Vietnam, seeking to split the nonaligned states' ranks. Starting in 1963, the Maoists championed the idea of convening a "second Bandung," seeking to

impart to this undertaking not so much an anti-imperialist as an anti-Soviet nature. Beijing was opposed to the USSR's participation in that conference. However, India, the United Arab Republic and other nonaligned countries frustrated the Maoists' attempts to confront the nonaligned movement with a "second Bandung conference" and to create a "third bloc" under their leadership.

A characteristic feature of the nonaligned movement's development in recent years is the strengthening of active forms of the movement's practical activity. This is expressed in all the movement's more effective actions against imperialism, for the liquidation of racist practices in Southern Africa, for general and complete disarmament and for the creation of "peace zones" and "nuclear-free zones," as well as in the struggle for the cardinal restructuring of the international system of economic relations and for the creation of a new international economic order.

This was once again demonstrated with especial force by the sixth nonaligned conference held in Havana in September 1979. Opponents of the nonaligned movement made a considerable effort in an attempt to prevent the conference's success. Contrary to all the forecasts and hopes of the imperialists and of Beijing of splitting the movement, however, the Havana conference, in which more than 100 countries and organizations participated, developed into a new demonstration of the viability of the nonaligned movement, whose members are well aware who are their friends and who their enemies.

Solidarity and unity of action of peace-loving forces is a great force in the struggle against the enemies of peace, progress and the peoples' freedom and independence. It is on the strengthening of ties between the non-aligned movement and the successful resolution of the tasks facing them will largely depend.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION ROOTED IN WARTIME ALLIANCE

[Editorial Report] LD050953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 April 1980 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Toward the Victory's 35th Anniversary" a 1,500-word article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Ratnikov entitled "Alliance Born of Battles." The article, which deals with the fight of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army against German occupation in World War II, begins as follows:

"The working people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind are preparing to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany. The peoples of the occupied countries of Europe, their partisan armed forces and the resistance movement made a weighty contribution to the achievement of that victory.

"People of the planet express special gratitude to the Soviet Union and its armed forces, which bore the brunt of the war and played a decisive role in the defeat of fascism. Voicing the innermost feelings of Yugoslavia's fraternal peoples, Josip Broz Tito said in May 1947: 'Great and inestimable was the service of the glorious Soviet Army and the Soviet peoples who ensured and decided the victory over the fascist aggressors by their unparalleled sacrifices and thereby saved small peoples from fascist slavery and mankind from another dark ages.'

"The combat alliance took shape and strengthened between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia during the struggle against the fascist aggressors. It did not have a legal structure, but this alliance embodied the will of our countries' peoples, for whom freedom and national independence are dearer than life."

After going on to describe the course of the Yugoslav liberation struggle, the article concludes as follows:

"The peoples of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia highly value the combat alliance which has taken shape between them in the struggle against a common enemy. Soviet people resolutely reject any

fabrications belittling either the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav people and their people's liberation army or the great liberation feat of the Soviet people and their armed forces with regard to the peoples enslaved by fascism, including the fraternal people of Yugoslavia. 'The foundation of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples,' L. I. Brezhnev said, 'is sealed with blood shed in the struggle against a common enemy. This foundation is unshakable, and we, all of us, comrades, are answerable to history, to the memory of those who died, to our children and grandchildren. We are answerable for insuring that the edifice of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation being erected on this foundation is bright and strong and that an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual trust reigns within it.'

"Our countries' people will continue to struggle jointly for peace and social progress."

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS DISCUSS INCENTIVES

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by V. Kushnir and V. Strel'chuk, staff scientists of the Institute of Agricultural Economics and Organization imeni A. G. Shlikhter: "Does the Incentive Provide Incentive?, Something Worth Thinking About"]

[Text] Great changes have occurred in our agriculture since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The spirit of socialist enterprise has begun to receive all possible encouragement, and economic incentives are now being employed more vigorously and effectively. Especially in the case of labor-intensive crops. Incentives have been provided both ordinary workers and management and supervisory personnel. And this has had its results. But the time has clearly arrived for analysis and to answer the question of whether these incentives are really effective, whether they always have precisely their intended effect.

People in some instances have become so enamored with monetary payment for individual types of production, have so come to believe in its universality, that it has ceased to have any effective impact on indicators of production efficiency--increases in gross and net income and profitability. Life has shown that the ruble doesn't "work" where the structure of the component elements of a program of supplementary economic incentives has not been established on a sufficiently solid basis.

Let us take an example to try to demonstrate this. Let's say a kolkhoz sold the state more of a strong variety of wheat than called for by the plan. The chairman of the board receives a bonus of up to twice his salary. It overfulfills its plan for sugar beet sales and the bonus is 6 times his salary, twice his salary for hybrid seed of varieties of corn. He can also receive fairly large bonuses for production of hops, tobacco, essential-oil crops, vegetable and melon seeds and so forth.

Now what's the result? The kolkhoz chairman or sovkhos director has only to achieve the necessary increase in the production of two crops, sugar beets and tobacco in the forest steppe zone, for example, or flax and hops in the Poles'ye, and he receives a maximum supplementary payment despite the fact that production efficiency with respect to the farm as a whole is low. Substantial financial and economic resources are occasionally diverted without adequate justification into the development of "profitable" areas of crop production. This is far from always accompanied by increased efficiency. For as it turns out, farm managers and specialists have only a slight interest in conducting their production operations efficiently or in increasing their profitability, their economic rationality.

We think the current system of economic incentives should be considered not simply from the purely economic point of view. Unjustified deviations from the proportions between basic and supplementary payments to the rank-and-file workers engaged in material production and those to specialists and management and supervisory personnel results in the development of a psychological barrier in the relations between the two groups, and this has a negative impact on labor discipline and production results.

If he isolates himself psychologically from the labor kollektiv, a manager or supervisor will be unable to develop in his subordinates those qualities which are now making their way to the forefront: independence of thought, mobility and an ability to take a state-oriented approach to the solution of any problem. But let us leave the moral aspect of the matter aside for now and take pencil in hand.

According to calculations performed here in our institute, the chairman of a kolkhoz should receive the maximum bonus (3-6 times his salary) if he spends 42 percent of his work time on the organization of flax or beet production. But the maximum supplementary payment to a member of a flax production team comes to 60 percent of his annual wage.

According to data from a study made of kolkhozes in Zhitomirskaya (flax-growing) and Vinnitskaya (sugar beet-growing) Oblasts, managers spend 12 and 25 percent of their time respectively on the organization of the production of these crops. (These calculations were performed in accordance with a new procedure developed in our institute.) On this basis it is easily calculated that the amount of supplementary payments to farm managers should not exceed a single month's salary in the case of flax production, 3.6 months' salary in that of sugar beets.

And then if we also take economic incentive fund bonuses into consideration, the amount of supplementary payment for quantitative indicators should be still less. At this point, incidentally, let us note that managers and specialists working in the area of animal husbandry are paid supplementary payments under more rigorous conditions than are those in crop husbandry.

Of course a person has to feel that, materially, or economically, speaking, he is not getting short shrift. There would otherwise be no complete satisfaction, and this in turn would result in less than maximum efficiency and output. But the ruble shouldn't be come by too easily nor, on the other hand, with too much difficulty. It should be earned.

A general meeting of kolkhoz farmers elects a chairman to be responsible not simply for one or two crops, but rather for the economy of the kolkhoz as a whole. A manager must bear responsibility not simply for the achievement of certain selected targets. He is responsible to the state for the effective operation of his farm.

We believe that if we do not dispense entirely with the practice of providing economic incentives for managers and specialists for individual types of production, then in the 11th Five-Year Plan we should in any case limit them to one or two types, to those of greatest importance for the national economy.

The aim of our economic policy is to increase the efficiency of our agricultural production and the quality of its product; the awarding of bonuses to managers and specialists (within the limits of the total amount of payments established) should therefore be made dependent upon fulfillment of the plan for gross and net income, as well as upon the level of profitability of production. Bonuses for these indicators should be awarded only upon fulfillment of plans for the production and sale to the state of specified types of products in kind. An economic incentive fund created entirely or primarily from deductions from profits should serve as the source from which bonuses are paid managers and specialists.

8963

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GREATER ATTENTION TO LETTERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Every day thousands of letters are delivered to party, soviet, and economic organs, to the editorial boards of newspapers and journals. These are living documents, which reflect the multi-faceted life of the country. They attest to the breadth of horizon and the maturity of judgments of the Soviet people, their active and vital position.

The Communist Party carefully preserves and augments the Leninist traditions in work with letters. It regards citizens' addresses to state and social organs as an important means of realizing and preserving the rights of the individual and strengthening the link with the population, as an important source of information. Constituting one of the forms of the participation of the workers in government, the letters are conducive to the strengthening of the people's control over the activity of state and social organs, the fight against red tape and bureaucratism.

In implementing the decree of the Central Committee of the Party "On the Further Perfection of Work with Letters from Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress", party committees, soviet organs, ministries and departments have begun to watch more closely over the passage of mail, are studying more deeply the problems set forth in it, and are realizing more quickly the desires that are expressed. There has been a significant increase in the attention that is given to the reception of workers. During the 4 years that have passed since the congress, the practice of work with letters and organization of the reception of citizens has been thoroughly discussed at the plenums of more than 100 oblast and rayon committees of the party and the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics.

On the basis of an analysis of the proposals and statements made by citizens, a number of important decisions have been taken by the Moscow City and the Leningrad Oblast Committees of the CPSU. In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan and the Kaluzhskiy Oblast Committee of the party, more than 70 percent of the letters received are checked

out, approximately every fifth letter is verified with a trip to the locality. In the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, open letter days have come into practice, which are carried out by the republic newspapers *RAKHVA KIHAYAL'* and *SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA* by local party and Soviet organizations. The Saratovskiy Oblast Committee of the CPSU not long ago submitted for discussion in the press the letters of workers which contained criticism of the work of the housing and municipal services of the city of Saratov.

Although on the whole the level of the work with proposals and statements made by citizens has picked up noticeably, its efficiency can and must be still higher. Important shortcomings, which have been indicated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, in plenums of the party committees, are not everywhere being consequently and purposefully eliminated. For example, year in and year out *PRAVDA* receives signals from Armenia, the Dagestanskaya Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and Krasnodarskiy Kray about the misuse of their official position by some officials. In the letters from Khabarovskiy Kray, there are many complaints connected with labor conflicts, more repeated letters have begun to arrive from Lipetskaya and Tembovskaya Oblasts. In Volgogradskaya Oblast the statements and complaints were not properly registered everywhere.

Addressing themselves to various organs, including the editorial boards of newspapers and journals, the authors of the letters principally raise questions concerning the struggle with mismanagement, violations of production and labor discipline, observance of the rules governing the distribution of housing, the perfection of the work of city transportation, and the improvement of the cultural and everyday, as well as medical, services to the population, and others.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has published a new edition of the decree "On the Procedure for the Examination of Proposals, Statements and Complaints of Citizens." It reflects the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee during the past few years, the instructions of comrade L. I. Brezhnev on improving the work with letters and the reception of the population, the state of the USSR Constitution. The decree calls on state and public organizations to guarantee to the citizens of the USSR the necessary conditions for the realization of the rights--proclaimed and guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet laws--of addressing proposals and statements, criticizing shortcomings in work, complain about the actions of officials, state and public organs.

Statements and complaints by workers, it is stated in the decree, are settled within a period of up to one month from the day of their arrival where in essence the question must be decided, and those not requiring additional verification--without delay, but no later than 15 days. Representatives of the community, people's controllers, progressive workers, collective farmers and office employees must be widely involved in the verification of complaints. In necessary cases, the results of such veri-

fications must be discussed in meetings of the work collectives or at the place of residence of the citizens.

Work with letters and the reception of visitors is work with people. The party organizations are called upon to develop a feeling of great responsibility for the entrusted business in all who work in this area. There must be a speed-up of the practical realization of the measures which have been noted in the plenums of the party committees which have discussed the work with letters. A formal attitude toward the requests of people, bureaucratism and red tape are intolerable. In all links there must be clear-cut control over the examination of statements and complaints of citizens. Workers who allow persecution for criticism, lawlessness and arbitrariness must be held strictly responsible. In institutions and organizations it is necessary to make a systematic analysis of the mail that is received, eliminate the reasons in good time that give rise to complaints, explain to the workers the bases of Soviet legislation, the established procedure for the submission of letters and statements.

Speaking not long ago at a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that changes and additions introduced in the Decree "On the Procedure for the Examination of Proposals, Statements and Complaints of Citizens" serve the further strengthening of socialist legality and democracy. Every Soviet citizen, he noted, must be convinced that any well-founded proposal, statement or complaint will be carefully reviewed, that a just decision will be taken. Maximum sensitivity, maximum attention, maximum concern for people--this is what the party demands of all institutions and officials.

To improve and to perfect the work with letters means to observe without deviation all the demands that emanate from the Leninist principle of an attentive and sensitive attitude toward people, their needs and requirements.

8970

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' COMMENTS ON ARTICLE ON PRIVATE PLOT FARMING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 80 p 7

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Shmel'ev: "Reliable Assistance"]

[Text] Last summer a long interval I visited relatives in the village of Oktyabr'skiy in Krasnodarskiy Kray. I immediately noted the change that had occurred in the life of the quiet street. The neighbor lady had gotten rid of her cow, the only one in the area and one which had provided many people with their milk.

This case is not exceptional. In many of the other villages I have had to visit I have heard more than one person complain about having to part with his cow because it was difficult to maintain it. The cattle herd is growing thinner in a number of regions of the country. There are many reasons for this, and let us speak frankly, undesirable development. But there is one general cause: a lack of attention to the development of private-plot farming. For the fact is that it still provides us with a substantial proportion of our production. But how can we assist these operations?

Support for private-plot farming has now become an important aspect of the agricultural policy of the CPSU. Much has already been accomplished in this direction. Millions of heads of poultry and young pigs are sold to people for raising each year, for example. All this produces a definite yield. There is nevertheless great potential here. Here is one example.

The large horned cattle currently being raised on private plots consist primarily of low-productive scrubs. Collective farmers are sold primarily reject animals of inferior quality. Average milk yields are therefore 450 liters lower than in public-sector production. If we improve the quality and breed composition of the cattle stock, calculations show that nationwide we could obtain additional millions of tons of milk.

The same thing should be said with regard to certain gardens, orchards and small-fruit and berry patches. For the most part these contain low-

yielding fruit trees and crops whose quality can be judged only roughly. As a consequence, there are not only short yields with respect to a part of production, but this also amounts to poor utilization of the land. Why is it that this occurs?

We have already said that in their aggregate, private plots constitute an important component of the nation's agricultural sector. But now how many specialists do we have serving it? Could we even say we have any at all? I doubt it. I think we could usefully profit in this regard from the practical experience accumulated a number of fraternal countries. Take Hungary, for example. Among the cooperatives and state farms here there number more than 1000 agricultural experts concerning themselves with private-plot farming. In many instances these farms have deputy chairmen dealing with the private-farming sector.

But let us come back to the settlement of Oktyabr'skiy. Why was it that the neighbor lady got rid of her cow? Could it have been that she decided she preferred to live without all the trouble? That's not entirely the case. The main reason was that it got to be too much trouble to feed it. No hay fields or meadowland are allotted for use. There is nowhere to pasture cattle in the summer. In a word, things had gotten to the point where it was nothing but trouble and confusion to take care of the cow.

It is clear that we need to more more decisively to establish throughout the country the use of pastureland for individually owned livestock and to allocate hay fields and meadowland for individual use on a contract basis. All this will yield positive results. But it will hardly solve the problem entirely. Why? It appears to me that in a number of instances we are attempting to solve it using outdated methods. We should surely take into consideration the fact that, in addition to everything else, maintaining a cow within a domestic economy amounts for its owner to the addition of another work shift. And it should be said that this shift is not one of the easiest. Not for everyone, especially for a young person, is it a tempting or attractive proposition. But what are we to do?

I think we should increasingly strengthen the relationships between the private subsidiary and the public farming sectors. The need has now arisen for the establishment and intensive, all-round development of cooperation between them. The first steps in this direction have already been taken. In Bogucharskiy Rayon in Voronezhskaya Oblast, many collective farmers fatten hogs on a contract basis for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Retired persons in Gor'kovskaya and Penzenskaya Oboasts also raise kolkhoz sows on contract in their own yards. They are provided with the feed. Farms then sell the young pigs produced to collective farmers.

Cooperation between private- and public-sector farming in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon in Odesskaya Oblast has developed primarily along the lines of

geese raising. Kolkhozes supply kolkhoz farmers with the young geese and provide them with the required feed at no cost on the basis of certain norms--at the rate of two kilograms offered for each kilogram of marketable meat. The kolkhoz farmers in turn assume the obligation to fatten them up to a specified weight and to sell 70 percent of the birds to the farm at a price established by contract. Payments are included in average annual wages. Young cattle are fattened in accordance with similar arrangements in L'vovskaya and Volynskaya Oblasts.

All these are new and, I think, effective modes of relationships between the public and the private farming sectors. But to a considerable extent they have appeared as a result of independent local initiative. It is clear that authorities at the appropriate levels, and primarily those of Gosplan and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, should study them and guide them in the proper direction.

And then there is another problem. Private-plot farming constitutes a part of the agroindustrial complex, and any analysis or evaluation of the development of our agricultural sector as a whole must proceed on a comprehensive, integrated basis; we must take into consideration, and then plan, the dynamics of the development of all its constituent elements. For in fact everybody knows that increases in the livestock and poultry population on our kolkhozes and sovkhoses with similar drops in that population in the private subsidiary farming sector will not allow us to achieve any significant increase in livestock population or in the output of animal products. But there have even been periods in which we fell back from advances we had already achieved. During the period 1967-1971, for example, the cattle population in the public agricultural sector grew by roughly 200,000 head, while in the private farming sector that population was dropping by 1.6 million head....

This fact is evidence that investigations into the problem of reproduction in agriculture and scientifically well-founded breeding development planning require comprehensive, and not simply selective, study of the socio-economic structure of the industry. Also necessary are thorough studies of the inter-relationships and mutual dependences existing within the agro-industrial complex itself, an integral part of which is the private subsidiary farming sector.

Inadequate study of the private subsidiary farming sector and the absence of any long-term program for their development lead to no few mistakes and miscalculations. Simultaneously with sectoral fluctuations in their total production volume, there now also occur substantial, but still little studied, regional fluctuations. As compared with the period 1966-1970, for example, and simultaneously with an overall nationwide increase of 3-4 percent, this sector's production during the period 1971-1975 dropped 11 percent in the Latvian SSR and 8 percent in Estonia, while at the same time it increased 1.5-fold in the Tadzhik SSR, by one-third in the Uzbek SSR and 1.2 fold-in the Turkmen SSR. What is happening here? What have been the factors affecting this important process with what impact? These matters require study.

It is clear that the interests of the private farming sector should be represented at the center as well as locally by agencies and persons of established competence. On the kolkhozes and sovkhoses themselves it would be desirable to create commissions whose members would serve voluntarily. They would prepare proposals for rendering assistance of various types to private farming operations; consider such matters as changing a household's land-use practices in its private farming operations and boundary disputes; assist kolkhoz boards and sovkhos managers in their accounting and bookkeeping operations, in monitoring private plot use, in establishing feed requirements in the private subsidiary sector and in insuring proper feed distribution; organize pastureland management; insure the protection of crops, gardens and orchards against pests and disease; see to the supply of farms with seeds and young breeder cattle and so forth.

It would also, of course, be desirable to have in rayon and oblast centers, and possibly at a higher level, persons specially authorized to concern themselves with these farming operations, to represent their interests and to approach various authorities with proposals concerning development of the private subsidiary-farming sector.

It is true that recent years have seen the creation in the Ukraine and Lithuania of republic horticulture and gardening societies (councils). Kolkhoz trade administrations are functioning within union-republic ministries of trade. What is needed in the meantime, however, is an efficient, smoothly functioning nationwide system. There will otherwise be frequent obstructions to the accomplishment of many tasks. Currently concerned, for example, with orchard and garden equipment and means of "small-scale mechanization" are...hundreds of plants of dozens of ministries and departments. But if you stop in any farm store, you'll see what a meager selection there is of these items. Why is this the case? Because these products are of only little importance to an enterprise. This is also the reason for the disruption of plans for their production, undesirable shifts in product assortment and poor quality. And the result is that the demand for even the simplest agricultural implements is only poorly satisfied.

In a word, our private plots require greater attention, the development and expansion of their ties with the public agricultural production sector and planning for their development.

[PRAVDA's comment by V. Volgin] As can be seen, the authors of the material we have published well understand the public need for the private plot. At the same time they take note of the appearance of certain undesirable consequences of its course of development.

No one, in fact, doubts the merits of the private subsidiary farming sector. Its operations offer advantages from the economic point of view, since it serves as an important source of both animal and plant

products. According to statistical data, the private subsidiary farming sector produced in 1978, for example, roughly one-third of the meat, milk and vegetables and substantial quantities of fruit and berries. Production increases in this sector do not require large capital investments or material and technical resources.

But neither can we lose sight of the social factor. The private plot makes possible, for example, higher income levels and, thereby, improvement in the welfare of a certain category of our working population. Working on their private plots provides moral satisfaction to many. It exerts a wholesome, beneficial effect in particular on children, who are involved from an early age in physical labor appropriate to their strength and drawn into contact with nature.

There can be no doubting that all this is of great importance, and the party and state are devoting no small effort to the maintenance and support of the private subsidiary farming sector.

At the same time, however, we cannot but see a number of negative aspects, with regard to which our authors have written. To what are they to be attributed?

First of all, I think we should answer a question of interest to many readers: why is it that on a comparatively small land area the private subsidiary farming sector produces a fairly substantial proportion of our agricultural production? It isn't difficult to explain this. The fact is that the private subsidiary farming sector bases itself to a considerable extent on public-sector production. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses provide it with young livestock and poultry and feed; they make transport available to it; they frequently assist in the cultivation of private plots and so forth. Moreover, much in this connection is occasionally done on highly preferential terms and even without charge. The enormous share of public-sector labor involved thus finds expression in private subsidiary farming production.

And then what use is made of private subsidiary farm production? It goes primarily to meet private needs, small surpluses for sale on the local market. But when in the case of some owners private plot farming begins to take on an increasingly commercial character, there may appear undesirable phenomena connected to a greater or lesser extent with the achievement of unwarrantable high incomes.

Whence does this arise? The fact is that, as is well known, the private subsidiary farming sector offers no advantage over public-sector farming. And what is more, labor productivity on the private plot is incomparably lower. It is seen to have advantages for other reasons. One of them consists in the fact that the private subsidiary farming sector is not only based on public-sector production, but under certain circumstances it may also act as a parasite upon it. While making use of land and

water at virtually no cost and obtaining young livestock, feed, means of production, electric power, gas and a variety of services, many then sell their products at higher market prices. All this creates favorable conditions for those who strive to increase the marketability of their own individual production and on this basis to derive income not earned by labor.

The facts indicate that some people, including certain individuals permanently engaged in public-sector production, are diverting their energies into development of their private plots, which are increasingly losing their character as subsidiary operations. As A. Labyak and O. Gavrilenko rightly point out, this has an adverse effect on public-sector production and exerts a corrupting influence on other people.

How are we to find our way out of this state of affairs? It is no simple matter. The specific circumstances involved have to be taken into consideration in approaching the solution of the problem. As our readers point out, the situation clearly calls for the implementation of a thoroughgoing program of measures.

There should first of all be insured strict local adherence to existing norms and regulations governing the conduct of private subsidiary farming operations. At the same time it is necessary to develop and vigorously employ economic controls capable of preventing the occurrence of undesirable phenomena. Their central point, I think, should be that remaining strictly within the legally established framework, yet without undermining interest in increasing production in the private subsidiary farming sector, there should be returned to society no less than it offers and eliminated any possibility of the acquisition of income not earned through labor.

Also worthy of attention are the suggestions we have received that the private subsidiary farming sector be brought into a stable and regular cooperative relationship with the public farming sector and those proposing development of the contractual relationships. A certain amount of practical experience in this direction has already been accumulated. On the basis of cooperation with private-plot owners, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses fatten livestock and poultry, produce other products and see to their purchase and marketing. Requiring study as well is the matter of creating the right kind of subdivision within existing economic administrative agencies which would manage the private subsidiary farming sector, analyze the trends in its development and so forth.

All these measures are intended to contribute to increasing private-sector production, to utilization of reserves of labor and free time and to exploitation of the potential of every patch of land lying fallow.

NATIONAL

REASONS FOR HIGH DIVORCE RATE DISCUSSED

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Apr 80 p 9

[Article by Leo Wieland: "The Soviet Man Does Not Cut a Good Figure: Every Third Marriage in the Soviet Union Fails; Two-Thirds of Divorces Initiated by Wives"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 April -- A Moscow psychologist reduced the new experience to the least common denominator: "The times have changed. Now Natasha goes to the divorce court." This observation is correct. For whereas previously Soviet men were the ones who left their spouses, the situation is reversed at present. In a country that guards its taboos as rigidly as its statistics, this problem is not only proven, but is even discussed with appropriate caution.

A woman from Alma Ata wrote to the newspaper NOVAYA ZHIZN about the topic "Is Love a Heavenly Power?": "Two-thirds of the divorces occur on the wife's initiative. They leave their husbands because they have been drunkards and brutes, because they have ceased to be human beings. Such divorces are healing and are a release from much evil." The magazine SEMYA I SHKOLA gave the sober figures for the entire USSR at the beginning of the year: According to the statistics 3.5 percent of all marriages ended in divorce in 1950. Ten years later the figure had grown to 10 percent, and in 1975 had reached 29 percent.

This figure seems to have been maintained, and was used by the journalist Natalya Kraminova in her interview this week with an expert in marital questions, sociologist Zoya Yankova. Her first question in the MOSCOW NEWS drew attention to the current situation: "Even though the divorce rate has apparently stabilized, it has done so at a disturbingly high level--every third marriage in the larger cities fails." (She could have added that the rate in Moscow and Leningrad is already 1 out of 2.) The scholar Yankova analyzed the question of initiative: "Recent research has discovered a situation that may seem to be paradoxical at first glance--it is the wife, who should traditionally be expected to guard her nest, who 'torpedoes' the marriage in most cases. This, in my opinion, describes the divorce problem today. The situation of the Soviet woman has changed to such an

extent that she prefers divorce to a marriage that has become redundant. And now she is sufficiently independent to have the same freedom of decision that the man has enjoyed for generations."

An analysis of the causes for divorce does not paint a favorable picture of the Soviet man. The sociologist observes, "the core of the problem, the most prevalent 'evil' of the average modern divorced couple, is the alienation from the husband, his minimal participation in the family life and in the education of the children. In other words, in many cases women apply for divorce because the husband is a lousy father." Divorce itself is said to be simple and not expensive. As a rule, the children remain with the mother. According to Soviet law, children over ten years of age have a right to be heard in divorce court and can declare to which parent they want to be attached. A divorce without the wife's approval is refused only during pregnancy or during the first year after the birth of a child.

The magazine SOWJETUNION also admits that emancipation is a cause for the high divorce rate, describing the kind of man unacceptable to the modern woman, a man whose type seems to be rather prevalent: "Just like before, the women of this country still want to become conscientious wives and loving mothers, but today they are not satisfied with any given type of marriage and every type of husband. An indifferent, careless or simply socially insecure husband no longer satisfies her. An emancipated, well-educated and self-confident woman looks for a marriage based on love, expects her husband to respect her, and demands real professional and social equality." The article hints at the complaint of many Soviet women regarding their double burden: Work and household. Only in rare instances is one salary sufficient to maintain a family. "The helping hand," writes an embittered reader to an editor, "spends the evening lying on the sofa and drinking beer."

Early marriages are the most fragile. The German-language newspaper FREUNDSCHAFT describes the characteristic case of Lydia and Viktor: "At the time, she was 18, he 19. The young man had not learned a trade before he married. In 2 years he changes jobs three times, and worked a total of barely 10 months. Sometimes the work was too difficult, another time he wanted to work only during the day. The night shift was not acceptable, since he wanted to have all his evenings free. He usually spent these evenings in the company of young single people, who all too often worshipped Bacchus."

Marriage "under 21 is too early," stated an expert in SENYA I SHKOLA, and indicated that not only Bacchus is at fault. The young people simply "are neither psychologically nor morally prepared." Sociologist Yankova discusses this admitted shortcoming in a novel way, and indicates that sexual education, marriage counseling and the preparatory "emotional training" by competent institutions and experts is far removed from the desired level: "At the present time we have an acute need for specialists

that can offer timely assistance to a family. Perhaps we are a little late in catching up with the development of marriage counseling services in the USSR."

She recounts that in Leningrad, for 10 years now there has been a "counseling office of this kind," which has succeeded in reconciling one-third of the couples "who stood on the brink." In Moscow, a city of 8 million, experimental marriage preparation courses are currently offered at six schools.

There is need for experiments in other places as well. After a divorce more and more Soviet citizens will have to answer the difficult question, "How do I find a new partner?" Up to now the word of PRAVDA, namely that marriage bureaus--possibly including computer matching--are irreconcilable with "socialist morality," has been the law. Small advertisements in local newspapers in the Baltic Soviet Republic of Lithuania by people looking for a marriage partner, have made the first cracks in this facade. The paper publishes up to 20 advertisements per month, and there is a waiting list of several years.

Sociologist Yankova has nothing to say about marriage notices, but points to another possibility: "A network of clubs has been created for people who have problems finding a new partner. The clubs offer the opportunity to mix with a larger group of acquaintances. Experiences in the GDR, the CSSR, and other socialist countries indicate that clubs of this kind contribute to reducing the number of single persons." Convincing analyses of whether these clubs might prove to be the solution for Soviet singles are not at hand. The experiments, however, are continuing. A club called "Hope" has been established in the Moscow cultural center "The Red Proletarian." Membership is restricted to persons under 28 years of age. Information is provided by dialing 2 95 91 23.

9240

CSO: 1826

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA AWARD PRESENTATION CEREMONY

LDO81103 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 80 pp 1-2

[Report by KAZTAG: "Honorable Award Gives Inspiration; Meeting of the Republican Aktiv Devoted to the Presentation of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee to the Kazakh SSR"]

[Excerpt] The Kazakh SSR has been declared a victor and has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for attaining high results in all-union socialist competition and successfully fulfilling the plan for economic and social development for 1979.

On 18 March in Alma-Ata, in the Kazakh State Order of Lenin Abay Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet a meeting of the republican aktiv of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and representatives of the working people's collectives devoted to the presentation of the honorable award was held.

In the Presidium were Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; N. V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau members comrades K. M. Aukhadiyev, B. A. Ashimov, V. A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, O. S. Miroshkin and N. A. Nazarbayev; and Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau candidate members comrades S. M. Mukashev and V. T. Shevchenko.

Also in the Presidium were A. P. Polotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen E. Kh. Gusakov, S. S. Dzhienbayev, Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov and K. D. Koezhasarov; Col Gen P. G. Lushev, commander of the Central Asian Military District; Col Gen M. D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District; and eminent scientists, leading production workers and figures of culture.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, opened the republican aktiv meeting with an introductory speech.

With tremendous enthusiasm those taking part in the meeting elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

In his introductory speech Comrade D. A. Kunayev said:

Dear Comrades:

We have gathered today for an important event in the life of our republic--the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. The republic has been awarded this banner for its high results in all-union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development for 1979, which was an exceptionally memorable year for us all.

The workers of Kazakhstan's industry, construction workers, scientific and cultural workers, and workers of all sectors of the national economy worked well.

Last year Kazakhstan gladdened the motherland with an unprecedented grain harvest, for which the republic was awarded the Order of Lenin.

Thousands of leading agricultural, party, soviet and Komsomol workers have been presented with lofty government awards and the very best have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The republic's workers, like all Soviet people, interpreted as a military program of action the election speech delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which lent new impetus to the struggle for improving production efficiency and the quality of work in all links of the national economy. The elections to the republic's supreme soviet and local soviets took place in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, showing once again the monolithic unity of the republic's working people around their dear communist party and its Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day.

On such a notable day allow me on behalf of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers warmly and cordially to congratulate all people of Kazakhstan on the honorable award, to express to them the greatest thanks for their inspired, creative labor and to wish them great new achievements in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It is profoundly symbolic that the republic has been awarded the Red Banner on the eve of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--that giant of scientific thought and truly popular leader, the creator of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state--and on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP.

The high assessment of our harmonious labor obliges us to turn the concluding year of the five-year plan into a year of shock work--work Lenin-style, and to arrive at these notable dates and the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new successes on all sectors of the economy, science and culture.

The floor was given to Comrade N. V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

(Comrade N. V. Martynov's speech is published in today's issue of the newspaper.)

N. V. Martynov, on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium personally, warmly and wholeheartedly congratulated the Kazakhstan working people on their great labor victory and presented the honorable award of the motherland.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KAZAKHISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD091105 Alma-Ata KAZAKHISTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee routine 13th plenum took place on 25 March 1980.

The plenum heard and discussed a report by D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, entitled "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations for Further Increasing the Production and Procurement of Livestock Products in the Light of the Demands of the 25th Party Congress and the July (1978) and November (1979) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee."

Speakers in the debate on the report were: Comrades V. A. Liventsov, first secretary of the Aktyubinskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; K. M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Atinskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; A. M. Boridin, first secretary of the Kustanayskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; A. A. Askarov, first secretary of the Chimkentskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; N. E. Morozov, first secretary of the Teelinogradskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; Kh. Sh. Bekturganov, first secretary of the Dzhanbulakskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; A. G. Korkin, first secretary of the Karagandinskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; V. P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Severo-Kazakhstanskii Kazakhstan CP Obkom; A. G. Ramazanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Semipalatinskiy Obkom; O. S. Kuanyshiev, first secretary of the Kokchetavskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; Ye. N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of the Turgayskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom; K. Sultanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee; M. G. Motiriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture; T. Yesetov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Ordinskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom, K. N. Musin-Kazakh SSR minister of rural construction and S. Kusanov, first secretary of the Taldy-Kurganskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, delivered a closing address.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum examined questions relating to the 1st session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum adopted resolutions on the questions discussed.

The plenum released Comrade S. N. Imashev from his duties as secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee in connection with his election as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The plenum elected Comrade Z. K. Kamalidenov as secretary and bureau member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

The plenum released Comrade A. I. Klimov from his duties as secretary and bureau member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee upon his retirement.

The plenum elected Comrade Ye. F. Bashmakov as secretary and bureau member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrade S. S. Dzhiyenbayev as candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee ended its work at this point.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was N. S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee organizational party work section.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KIRGIZIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD091107 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report" on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] A Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum was held on 26 March 1980. The plenum examined the results of the elections to the republic's Supreme Soviet and local soviets of people's deputies.

Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee noted in a unanimously adopted resolution that the elections to the Supreme Soviet and local soviets had been an important event in the republic's life and had merged into a graphic demonstration of true power of the people, a nationwide celebration of socialist democracy. The results of the elections showed once again that the working people of Kirgizstan together with the entire Soviet people wholeheartedly approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that loyal continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin and outstanding leader of the party and Soviet state.

The elections in the republic took place to a high ideological-political and organizational standard, in an atmosphere of great creative activeness. The task of the party organizations consists, the Central Committee plenum stressed, in strengthening and developing the high level of political and labor enthusiasm manifested in the labor collectives during the election campaign and channeling it toward the fulfillment of socialist pledges in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, toward the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and toward a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The plenum examined questions relating to the 1st session of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation.

The plenum released Comrade S. Begmatova from her duties as candidate member of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau in connection with her retirement.

The plenum released Comrade T. Sarbanov from his duties as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee propaganda and agitation section and Comrade Dzh. Nusupova from her duties as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee culture section, in connection with their transfer to other work.

With this the plenum completed its work.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BOOK ON LITHUANIAN HISTORY MENTIONS SUSLOV'S POSTWAR ROLE

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 17 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by K. Shabunia and P. Petrikov in KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII: Stages of Struggle and Victories]

[Text] In recent years in the Soviet republics books have been issued in Russian, based on principal works in the native languages, which acquaint the general public with the history and achievements of the nations of our country. Such a publication, prepared by the scholars of the Lithuanian SSR, was issued in 1978. The book demonstrates the principal processes of the socio-economic, socio-political and cultural evolution of the Lithuanian people.

The authors examine the creation and evolution of the primitive, later the class, society. The well-founded conclusion is drawn that although after the annexation of western Russian and Byelorussian lands by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania the local gentry retained their former rights and privileges, the situation from the social and political standpoint was nevertheless dependent.

At the same time, the government of the Grand Duke drew on the basic economic and military resources of the Russian and Byelorussian lands, which were more developed economically and politically, and it also adapted many forms of their state laws.

Therefore, as the book points out, Lithuania's entering into the Russian structure at the end of the 18th century had a positive influence on the country's economic and socio-political evolution. The period of economic advancement began in Lithuania and the Lithuanian nation became slowly involved in the struggle of the working people of all Russia, seeking to free themselves from the oppression of the exploiters. The publication illustrates the mutual struggle of Lithuanian and Byelorussian peasantry, who were led by K. Kalinauskas, and the close ties of the leaders of the 1863 rebellion with A. Gertsen and N. Ogariov and with the Polish revolutionaries. Also emphasized is the important role of Vilnius University in the dissemination of progressive revolutionary ideas in Lithuania and Byelorussia.

Interesting are the pages dedicated to the propagation of Marxism in Lithuania; to the organization of the first social democrat circles; to the great influence on them of the works and activities of V. Lenin. Also stressed is the famous role of the young P. Dzerzhinskis in the development of social democrat and workers movements in Lithuania and in the strengthening of revolutionary ties between the working people of Lithuania and Byelorussia.

In the 20th century the workers and peasants movement in Lithuania gained much strength. In 1901 a group of the Revolutionary Social Democrat and Workers Party was organized in Volnius. From the spring of 1904 the northwestern committee of the Revolutionary Social Democrat and Workers Party was based there, which coordinated the activities of the organizations in the provinces of Vilnius, Grodno, and Minsk. During the 1905-1907 revolution, Lithuanian working people fought together with the nations of all Russia to overthrow tsarism. And this struggle, stress the authors, contributed toward the international rapprochement of workers, the Byelorussian and Lithuanian workers as well, and it helped them to get rid of the influence of opportunism and nationalism.

By illustrating the fight of the Lithuanian working masses for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the formation of Soviet government, the authors were able to reveal the great power of the international proletariat dictatorship in Russia; the activism of Lithuanian workers and peasant masses in the formation of Soviet government in Lithuania, in defending its gains made on the battlefields of the civil war.

An important event at this stage was the merger of Lithuania and Byelorussia into a united Lithuanian-Byelorussian Republic. It was based on a century-long friendship of the masses, on the traditions of cooperation during the mutual struggle against their common enemies of the classes, on the resolution of the workers and peasantry to create a new life based on socialism and to defend it together against internal and external counter-revolution. The union, however, did not last long. In 1919 the forces of internal counterrevolution, supported by the bayonets of interventionists, overthrew the Soviet government in Lithuania. The period of grim counter-revolutionary bourgeois dictatorship began. The book demonstrates the essence of the anti-peoples bourgeois parliamentary republic, later the fascist dictatorship. Guided by the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Lithuanian working people, with the workers class in the lead, fought against it tirelessly.

The work under review illustrates not only the general conformities of the socialist revolution in Lithuania but also the peculiarities of its victory during the fifth decade. The theoretic analysis of this complicated problem is without a doubt an important contribution to the historiography of our country. Taking into consideration the apportionment of class power, the authors describe the nationalization of large-scale industrial ownership, the agrarian reform, and the prosperity of Lithuanian national culture in a new socialist form.

A difficult test for all the nations of our country was the Great Patriotic War. Led by the Communist Party, the Lithuanian working people fought bravely against the German fascist occupiers together with Russians, Byelorussians, Ukrainians, and representatives of other nations in the ranks of the Red Army, in partisan groups, in underground party and anti-fascist organizations. "The hatred for the invaders and their local flunkies--the bourgeois nationalists--the fervent desire to defend the freedom of the socialist system won during the long battles of the classes, inspired the Lithuanian working people, as it inspired all other working people of the Soviet nation in the sacred battle against the oppressor." For courage and bravery on the battlefield, the soldiers of the 16th Lithuanian riflemen division alone were awarded more than 21,000 orders and medals; 12 of them were given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

To solve the most important political, economic, and socio-cultural problems during the period of reconstruction, the Lithuanian party organization received great practical assistance from the bureau for Lithuania of the CPSU Politburo Central Committee, with M. Suslov at the head. Soon were revived and created new industrial branches; the rapid industrialization pace of Lithuanian economic status and her integration into the common untied economic system were assured. Because of this, the workers class expanded rapidly, its productivity and political activism rose.

In rural Lithuania, new agrarian relations based on collective farm management form were established. The gains of economic and cultural labor helped raise the people's standard of living and changed the nationalistic class structure of the inhabitants.

The improvement processes of the society's political organization are exhaustively examined in the sections devoted to the activities of Lithuanian workers during the postwar reconstruction, to the creation of an advanced socialist society, and to the period of its gradual development into communism: it demonstrates how the Lithuanian Communist Party expanded and how the communists became stronger ideologically. Much attention is given to the strengthening of friendship and brotherly cooperation between the nations of the multinational fatherland of us all.

As stated in the book, socialist competition with the workers of the Byelorussian SSR had and still has much significance in the struggle of the Lithuanian working people for a faster scientific-technical advancement, for the growth of industrial and agricultural productivity. Just during the Ninth Five-Year Plan socialist competition agreements with various collectives of the Byelorussian SSR were signed by 360 enterprises, organizations and institutions of the Lithuanian SSR, 37 ministries and departments, 30 towns and rayons.

The exchange of experience between Lithuanian and Byelorussian kolkhoz and sovkhos workers has an important influence on the growth of the agricultural productivity effectiveness. The authors note correctly that the socialist competition between the rayons of Kaunas and Minsk, Lazdijon and Grodno, Vilnius and Asmena, as well as between other rayons helps the agricultural workers of both republics solve more effectively the problems of agricultural productivity intensiveness.

The book demonstrates in concrete facts that the history of Soviet Lithuania is the history of a continuous and steady rise of the prosperity of the working people, of the continued improved fulfillment of growing material and spiritual needs of all social groups and strata of the inhabitants.

The Lithuanian people's culture, nationalist in its form and socialist in its content, prospered in the brotherly family of the USSR nations. The authors stress that with the creation of an advanced socialism the Lithuanian SSR entered the final stage of the socialist cultural revolution. The work under review gives the characteristics of the development of secondary and higher education, cultural and educational work, and various types of art. Thoroughly examined are the most important achievements of the Lithuanian scientists, particularly of the main scientific center of the republic--the Academy of Sciences.

The book's essentiality is in its organic comparison of the union's and the local facts. This has enabled to show more graphically the specific characteristics of the socialist structure and of national peculiarities; to better illustrate the decisive tendencies of internationalism, the brotherly mutual assistance of the nations of our multinational state.

On the whole, the role of the Communist Party in helping the masses of Lithuanian workers and peasants to overthrow the domination of the exploiters and to create a new communist society is described successfully. The accurate and consistent structure of the book helped to demonstrate correctly and scientifically the complex and at times even conflicting trends and tendencies of the history of Lithuanian people.

Naturally, there are also some weak spots in the publication; the facts are being described rather than scientifically analyzed; there is too much statistical material (the Soviet period.) In our opinion, the book should have examined the question of the change and size of peasants' land plots during the reform of 1861; the industrial and agricultural development after the reform should have been set forth more exhaustively. It would have been worthwhile to describe more extensively the solidarity of the Lithuanian working people in the events of the international workers and communist movement, their activities against the aggressive politics and against the incitement of a new world war; their activities for peace and friendship among the nations of the entire globe. With the coming of the 60th anniversary of the formation of Soviet government and the creation of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the most important achievements of the Lithuanian SSR should have been described briefly at the end of the book.

On the whole, the book is an important contribution of Lithuanian historians to Soviet historiography.

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CSO: 1809

STATE OF LITHUANIAN POETRY DISCUSSED AT USSR WRITER'S UNION

"Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 6 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Lazaris Seresevakis: A Letter from Moscow: The Roads of Poetry]

[Text] A meeting of the Lithuanian Council of Literature of the USSR Writers' Union, which was held in Moscow, discussed the problems of Lithuanian poetry. This meeting, which began with opening words by the council's chairman L. Ozarovas, was rather unusual in its problems and its participants; besides the council members, Lithuanian writers and critics, as well as representatives of union's printing houses and journals, it was also attended by post-graduates and students from Lithuania studying in Moscow, by noted men of letters of the capital, and by guests from Leningrad and Latvia. It appears that the article by Marcelijus Martinaitis titled "Pegasus Among the Automobiles" and published last year in DRUZHBA NARODOV, has become a peculiar stimulus for discussion: it has interested many friends of Lithuanian literature and the questions posed by it are far from limited to Lithuanian poetry only. The unusualness of the meeting was stressed in the opening words of chairman L. Ozarovas.

Describing Lithuanian poetry of the 80's, literary critic V. Sventickas remarked that the polemics of earlier years concerning the attitudes on poetic expression means have quieted down, and that most varied styles and genres are coexisting peacefully. Justinas Marcinkivicius, Alfonsas Maldonis, and Jonas Strielkunas have reached their creative peak. In the critic's opinion, however, these are the achievements of individual poets and not a step forward of all Lithuanian poetry. V. Sventickas elaborated further on the contents of contemporary Lithuanian poetry and stressed that poetry looked at the world benevolently, that it understood its contradictions. The marvelous book of J. Marcinkivius, "Gyvenimo Svelnus Prisiglaudimas", vibrates in its belief in goodness, in its grasp of the relationship between the existence of nature and man. Speaking about the route of Lithuanian poetry to the reader of the union, the critic complained that the works of original and such already widely known poets in Lithuania as Marcelijus Martinaitis, Judita Vaiciunaite, and Jonas Strielkunas, so far have virtually not been translated into the Russian language, and that they have not been presented to the readers of all the sister republics.

The tone for the discussion was set by A. Baltakis' question: is contemporary Lithuanian poetry on an even flow or on the rise. A. Baltakis himself tends to think that it is on the rise, not sudden, however, but gradual. The poets as well as the readers still remember well the stunning rise of Lithuanian poetry in the early 70's. Therefore, no matter how Lithuanian poetry would develop now, subconsciously one would look back to that rise and hope that it will be repeated...

"The authorship of Lithuanian poetry is large," said poet P. Veginas, "new faces, new works by known and young authors strengthen and support it. And it is very annoying that inertia, familiarity with the already famous names, sometimes deter the translators as well as the publishing houses from introducing effectively the union's reader to the new, interesting phenomenon of Lithuanian poetry. In the opinion of P. Veginas, partially guilty here are the Lithuanian poets themselves: they tend to be contented that their works are being read in the native tongue. Is this not an exaggerated modesty?"

Critic B. Runinas shared his thoughts on the fate of the poets' generation and the poetic genres.

The council's discussions could not avoid broaching the ever real problem of poetic translation. B. Runinas doubted that another person could generally recreate in another language a lyric poem, which has the mark of the poet's personality. Poet-translator J. Levitanski is convinced that a poet is able to create a lyric equivalent of a poem written in another language. At the same time J. Levitanski sharply criticized such expressions as "the period of ups and downs", "creative peaks", etc., which are being used when speaking of poetry. Poetry is always alive, it evolves, creates treasures.

Commenting on M. Martinaitis' article in DRUZHRA NARODOV, Leningrad poet A. Kushner stressed that the characteristics of every national literature, its laws and traditions, were mutual social elements. Critic Vladimir Gusev disagreed with A. Kushner, insisting that typical to all Soviet poetry was the mutual artistic-poetic atmosphere.

A. Martinaitis stated that in the translation one must be able to convey not only the meaning and form but also the structure itself of the Lithuanian poem, its musical side, its folklore sources. He remarked that the work of such translators as J. Levitanski and G. Efremov fascinated him, namely by their ability to penetrate the inner structure of the Lithuanian poem.

A Mikuta spoke vividly and emotionally about the problems of poetry. J. Surovtsev, secretary of the administration of the USSR Writers' Union, touched on the problems of contemporary literary life.

The meeting of the Lithuanian Council of Literature, dedicated to the problems of Lithuanian poetry, will doubtless remain in the minds of all

the participants. Usually, at the council's meetings this or that book, the work of one or another author are examined, but now the discussion was about the theory and practice of literary creation, about the trends and styles, genres and concepts typical to all Lithuanian poetry. And merely the fact that the meeting provided an occasion for such broad discussion proves that Lithuanian poetry has become versatile and meaningful, that it is establishing itself ever firmer in the rich treasure-house of all Soviet literature.

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CSO: 1809

REGIONAL

CADRE SELECTION IN POLTAVA PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MOSKVA in Russian No 3, 1980 pp 42-51

[Article by Fedor Morgun: "If a Person Is in His Proper Place"]

[Excerpt] It is very important in personnel policy to be able to "discover" the necessary worker and put him precisely in the position where he will be of the greatest benefit. This is very complex and responsible work. Achievements will depend to a decisive extent on the degree to which it is successful.

Back when I was the director of the virgin land sovkhos, I cultivated the knack of watching people closely, analyzing their words and actions and "building" a model of the management personnel of various subdivisions of the farm. This one, say, would make a good brigade leader, this one a deputy director, while this one is a born machine operator. Sometimes this model was employed in practice.

Of course, it is best when staff are promoted from their own collective. When, however, it is necessary to take a "person from the side," this causes extra trouble, as a rule. But irrespective of whether this worker is "one's own" or "someone else's," the main thing is to be able to discover his professional and moral qualities and not be mistaken about him.

Both in the virgin land areas and in the Poltava region I have repeatedly been convinced how multifaceted and complex the personnel issue is. It is vital, creative work which can in no way be squeezed into some framework or other. An individual approach is required in each specific case. We must not permit haste here or yield to our emotions. Sometimes it is necessary to defend one's viewpoint, particularly when it is a question of a young worker who is to some extent outside of the framework of the rules that have been formulated by the specialists. Sometimes it is necessary to depart from the stereotype and to take a certain risk (there is no creative labor without this), but, whatever the case may be, the interests of the cause and the interests of party and people must always take pride of place.

The obkom bureau has had to decide hundreds of personnel questions of various spheres and ranks in recent years. I will dwell on just one example, which is beyond the typical framework, but which carries, I believe, a considerable instructive charge. It is a question of the solution of the personnel question in the Poltava Pedagogical Institute.

Teachers are entrusted with a great responsibility--spiritually molding the young generation, transmitting to it the knowledge and moral experience acquired by human society over centuries, preparing it for independent life and raising it such that it is capable of accomplishing our party's great designs. It is precisely the teacher who has a most responsible role in educating the youth. He reveals to the child the beauty and magnificence of nature, leads it along the difficult path of knowledge, shapes the character, tempers the will and cultivates a person who is honest, noble and loyal to his motherland.

"It is said that it is necessary to study all one's life," L. I. Brezhnev observes. "This ancient truth is applicable to all. But it is perhaps most applicable to those who teach others. That is why it is so necessary to display concern for the training and retraining of teachers and to improve the activity of the teacher-training institutions."

I have taken an interest in the affairs of the pedagogical institute since the first days of my residence in the Poltava area: how the professorial and teaching body works, the standard of training of the young teacher, and whither the graduates are assigned. It must be said that A. S. Makarenko and V. A. Sukhomlinskiy studied in this pedagogical institute and that it has always been known in this country for its good traditions, proper professional level of training of the teachers and authoritative pedagogical collective. I was told that its authority had begun to fluctuate....

The institute was headed for more than 18 years by M. V. Semivolos. A person tempered by the front and a good organizer, he did much to restore the institute after the war and to organize the teaching and educational process. The institute's collective saw Mikhail Vasil'yevich off to his deserved rest with honors. The institute was headed by Prof A. K. Zuban', who, prior to his appointment as rector, had been a department head.

The institute was in dire need of an improvement in its physical plant at that time. Planning work was completed, and the construction of an academic building was begun, and it was decided to survey a sports complex and dining hall. In the welter of business cares the party organization and leaders of the institute lost sight of the main thing--constant educational and organizing work with the pedagogical and student collectives.

Informing me about the institute's affairs, Obkom Secretary I. Ye. Gorobets noted that there had recently been a lowering of the exactingness displayed toward the lecturers and students there and that, consequently, disciplinary responsibility had been lost and factionalism among the lecturers had led

to a steep decline in methods and scientific work. The faculties and departments had in fact lost control over the assignment of graduates and the selection of applicants.

The oblast's villages were short of 950 teachers, and many subjects were not being taught because of this shortage. And more than 1,000 of the institute's graduates with teaching diplomas had found themselves jobs in various positions at enterprises and in organizations in Poltava. They could even be encountered selling ice cream and water. The academic institution had practically shed its connections with the oblast Public Education Department, had not studied the schools' teacher requirements and was not satisfying these requirements. The institute did not enjoy respect in the raykoms and rayispolkoms and, even less, in the oblast and rayon public education departments. Indeed, neither the rector nor the faculty and department leaders sought the paths thereto.

There was a discussion with A. K. Zuban' in the obkom. His anxiety concerning the shortcomings which needed to be removed immediately could be understood. But an indecisiveness and, possibly, an inability to assume responsibility was sensed in the rector's actions.

Several months went by. Unfortunately, the criticism that had been expressed by the obkom bureau members was apprehended in a party manner neither by the rector nor the party bureau secretary. Following a bureau meeting, A. K. Zuban' raised the question of his being relieved of his duties as rector. I proposed that no hasty statements be made; he got his own way. The question of a new rector arose.

Both I and the obkom bureau members realized that this was not a simple question and was even less a simple issue for the pedagogical VUZ, on whose work both the present and the future of the Poltava area depended to a certain extent. Several candidates were discussed. All of us wished to see in the new rector both a good organizer and a valuable scientific worker--a person capable of conducting matters at the level of contemporary requirements. There was no such candidate. Only one thing remained--to look for a rector outside the oblast.

All bureau members engaged in the search. I also joined in actively. My thoughts naturally ran to where I had worked earlier, even to the institute in which I myself had studied. And I recalled an episode which subsequently helped resolve the issue.

While working in the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department I was on a business trip in the spring of 1968 to Dnepropetrovsk, the city of my student youth, and, as always, I looked in at the agricultural institute. I met the institute's rector, Prof. A. T. Lysenko. During a conversation in his study a pleasant young lecturer dropped by and requested a decision on an urgent question concerning the work of the party bureau. His intentness and precise formulation of questions created an impression. I inquired of Aleksandr Tikhonovich what kind of a fellow he was.

"We were simply lucky with him...."

And the rector described how in the spring of 1964 he had "captured" him from the leaders of other VUZ's who wished to acquire this graduate of Kiev University's Philosophy Faculty. Faculty Komsomol organizer, member of the university's Ukrainian Komsomol Committee, amateur troupe organizer--who would not have wanted such a person?

"And now," Aleksandr Tikhonovich continued, "he has returned from a graduate course in the Philosophy Faculty. He has successfully defended his candidate's dissertation. We have elected him deputy secretary of the party committee. If you wish to get to know him, I invite you to a graduation evening of correspondence students. Congratulate them as a graduate of ours and listen to our colleague. I am sure you will be pleased."

Indeed, I received a great deal of aesthetic pleasure that evening. The evening was conducted by Ivan Andreyevich Zyznyun--the hero of the story. He cleverly inserted reprises, sang, danced and performed burlesque sketches. His capacity for transforming himself created an impression. It was as if that businesslike concentration which I had seen in the rector's study had not existed. A professional master of the stage was performing.

What a teacher for the virgin land "Tolbukhinskiy," I thought. I will say frankly that then, subsequently and even now I returned and now return in my thoughts to that virgin land sovkhos to which I have the best years of my life.

The Dnepropetrovsk evening remained in my memory a long time. I was thinking about it when the rector problem arose. Where was this lecturer now?

The next day I called A. T. Lysenko, who was at that time head of the Mechanization of Agricultural Production Department.

"He is not here." The voice on the 'phone sounded aggrieved. "He is in Kiev. He is an assistant professor at the Theatrical Institute. He has headed the institute party organization there for 4 years now."

"Could Comrade Zyznyun be recommended for rector of the Pedagogical Institute, Aleksandr Tikhonovich"? I asked.

I heard in reply:

"It would not be a mistake."

I hereupon instructed I. Ye. Gorobets to elicit objective data on I. A. Zyznyun from the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee science and culture departments. I myself telephoned Prof I. S. Korniyenko, rector of the Theatrical Institute.

"A marvelous lecturer. Mature scientific worker. Good party bureau secretary," he responded.

"What do you think, could he head the Pedagogical Institute"? I asked Comrade Korniyenko outright.

"I am sure, Poltava would have a good rector."

There were also positive references from other Kiev comrades familiar with Zyazyun.

It was time to ask Ivan Andreyevich whether he would agree to our proposal. I telephoned his apartment, introduced myself and made the proposal.

"You are seeking a rector very far afield, for some reason, Fedor Trofimovich. The pedagogical world does not like leaders who are strangers. And you only know me superficially."

But I was already firmly convinced that I. A. Zyazyun's consent would solve the Poltava Pedagogical Institute's rector problem. We had a complete picture of him from the references of Kiev University lecturers, workers of Kiev's Leninakiy Raykom and workers of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture.

We invited Ivan Andreyevich to Poltava to deliver a series of lectures to the city's ideological aktiv--a further kind of test that we had arranged for him. Even after the first lecture the obkom executives decided unanimously to insist on inviting I. A. Zyazyun to be rector.

Tribute must also be paid to Ivan Andreyevich's reaction to our offer. A candidate of science who had completed his doctor's dissertation and had good prospects in the capital, considerably better than those that we were offering, accepted our proposal without any conditions. This was in July 1974. The issue was settled, it would seem. But no. Then began a prolonged "battle" for Zyazyun's candidacy. I had seen nothing like it before.... His youth was the reason....

Ministry of Education departments expressed their categorical objection. Thirty-six-year-old rectors are an exception in the practice of the republic's pedagogical VUZ's.

I telephoned A. M. Marinich, minister of education of the republic. I shared Aleksandr Mafodiyevich's opinion that I. A. Zyazyun--he knew him well from Kiev University and gave him a good reference--would have a hard time in Poltava in that it was a difficult collective. The minister reminded me that even schools had outdistanced the institute when it came to physical plant. The construction of the new building which had been started had fallen through. The assimilation of capital investments constituted only one-fourth of the annual plan.

It was bad having to hear justified criticism. And it was a shame to involve a good man in this difficult and responsible work. But the desire to acquire a good rector prevailed, all the same.

Nor did other authorities receive our proposal with any particular enthusiasm. It was unambiguously hinted to I. A. Zyazyun that he should withdraw as a candidate. It is better not than it will be in a year, when you will be up to your eyes in work.

I had to trouble a secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. He supported our proposal. Preparation of the papers for confirmation of the rector began in January 1975. Just as we had expected, the Kiev version was played out in Moscow: young, immature, immoderately self-confident. He would not stick to his work.

"Some early-maturing rectors have bemoaned their fate and asked to be relieved of the job for such self-confidence," they said in the ministry. "You do not know schools. Do you have any idea of what training a teacher in a VUZ is all about?"

Zyazyun was given the "thumbs down." An unsuitable candidate, they said.

Over many years of work I have repeatedly had to defend my viewpoint, particularly when it has been a question of personnel. On this occasion I was not alone but was defending the interests of the obkom bureau and the interests of the large collective of lecturers and students of the pedagogical institute, whose opinion of our candidate had changed with time.

Having heard our arguments, Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR, politely turned me down. The reason--lack of experience of work in the pedagogical VUZ.

"Work in an agricultural and then in a theatrical institute is not bad," the minister said, "but far from adequate for responsible work connected with the training of teachers in a pedagogical institute. In addition, you have probably taken note of the fact that Zyazyun has changed jobs very often. This is what the department's workers informed me."

The ministry staff probably forgot to inform the minister that the change of jobs was occasioned either by a transfer or promotion. Once again we had confirmation of the truth--never be in haste to determine people's merits or shortcomings without having made a thorough study of them.

I was left with a dull weight on my heart after my conversation with the minister. Not because Vyacheslav Petrovich had not supported us. On the contrary, his actions were justified by concern for the well-being of VUZ collectives, including that of the Poltava Pedagogical Institute, and by the fact that he had misgivings about entrusting a responsible area of work to a young specialist.

And was Comrade Zyazyun really worthy of such trust. Even I was troubled with doubts. But could so many people in whom I had a great deal of trust, people conversant with both the secrets of the pedagogical profession and human psychology, have been mistaken? Nor had I forgotten the recommendation of I. S. Korniyenko, who had worked for a long time on the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee staff.

Immediately after my first conversation with V. P. Yelyutin, I reached S. P. Trapeznikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science Department. I described our candidate and how I. A. Zyazyun knew the country well and had grown up and developed there, worked as head of a rural club, later graduated from a mining trade school and was also familiar with a miner's work. And how the fact that at 37 years of age Ivan Andreyevich was a mature scientific worker who had written two monographs and more than 20 articles on themes of the youth's education was a fine reference for him as a research worker. What could be better for pedagogical experience? This is also important for a rector.

I also told the Science Department chief that the comrades from the ministry had not made an in-depth study of our recommendation and had refused without good reason to confirm Comrade Zyazyun as rector.

Having listened to me attentively, S. P. Trapeznikov promised to look into this question. On his orders I. A. Zyazyun was received by S. D. Shcherbakov, deputy chief of the department. Then by V. P. Yelyutin. Only after this did the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Board consent to the obkom's proposal.

On 3 March 1973, on his 37th birthday, I introduced the new rector to the institute's pedagogical collective.

I must describe my impressions of that day.

Former Rector Aleksandr Karpovich Zuban', the vice rectors and the party bureau secretary awaited us in the street at the front entrance of the institute. Having exchanged greetings, we headed for the entrance. A. K. Zuban' in front, the rest of us behind. Aleksandr Karpovich had not quite taken hold of the handle of the door before it was abruptly opened and a crowd of students tore out. Everyone was talking about his own business, paying no attention either to the rector or the group of strangers. We heard no greetings, not to mention the fact that the students failed to make way for their elders. We all waited in a stupor until the students had left the premises. I did not detect on their faces any embarrassment at the fact that the rector, vice rectors and guests were being driven back. The students did not think to let their leaders through probably because they did not know them. To some extent the students might be forgiven for ultimately this was not within their power. But an elementary lack of breeding was displayed in this case. After all, we know that a respect for one's elders is always inculcated both in school and home.

I have never forgiven and do not forgive impudent people in such instances, particularly when they are students. But here I remained silent, expecting some leader of the institute to tell them off. My hopes were in vain--it was all like water off a duck's back. This also characterized the level of the institute's leadership.

We walked through the lecture halls, departments, and study rooms and spoke with the students, lecturers and research assistants. It was dirty and inhospitable in the lecture halls and corridors. We were not shown a single lecture hall with technical means of instruction--there were none. The students' outward appearance in no way indicated that they were preparing for the teaching profession. They were slovenly and disheveled, with cigarettes hanging from their mouths. Not one of the students once exchanged greetings with us. Those who were sitting did not rise, and those who were hurrying off somewhere did not make way.

I got worked up seeing the fruits of the disorganized state of the pedagogical collective. Discipline had been destroyed. Thousands of hours of non-attendance of classes without valid reason, drinking bouts in the hostels and even in the lecture halls, violation of the standards of socialist community living--this is a far from complete list of the consequences of the neglected state of work.

When I introduced the new leader to the institute's collective, my first wish was for the students to be taught to make way for the rector and all lecturers and to exchange greetings with them and to rise when greeting them.

That was 5 years ago. There have been striking changes in the institute. They are the result of the persistent work of the pedagogical collective, the institute administration and the party bureau. And, of course, the new rector.

It was not easy for him, particularly in the first years. We all know full well how quickly what has been achieved may be lost and how difficult it is then to make up for what has been lost. Particularly when it is a question of discipline in a young collective, and a student collective, moreover.

The question was put decisively at an open party meeting of lecturers and students: either exactingness and scrupulousness in the educationist's attitude toward the student would be the basis of the formation of a student collective capable of training a teacher at the level of the demands of the times or a sharp "surgical" intervention in both the pedagogical and student collectives. And not that much was being asked: strict adherence to the principles of the statutes of the higher school with an equal measure of responsibility of the lecturers and students. →

The state and party authorities were immediately showered with anonymous letters portraying the rector as a boor, drunkard, profligate and relative of Obkom First Secretary Morgun and so on and so forth.

We had foreseen all this and taken steps. Whereas earlier factionalism in the institute among the lecturers had been supported and developed by the leadership, it was now roundly condemned at party meetings and general lecturer meetings. Whereas earlier the lecturer had allowed himself to smoke on the institute's premises and sometimes celebrated various events in the departments and faculties with alcoholic beverages, this was now categorically prohibited. Whereas earlier the lecturer had permitted himself to wear any clothing in the institute, a suit and tie were now obligatory. Whereas earlier no notice was taken of a lecturer showing up late for a lecture, it was now an extraordinary occurrence. Whereas earlier the lecturer visited the students' hostel only from time to time, work in the hostel had now become a constant feature and was accountable to the institute administration and the party bureau. And I could cite many more "whereas."

All this seemed "Arakcheyevism" to the lecturers who were unaccustomed to carrying out their direct duties. This is what one of the anonymous letters said.

It was literally necessary to beat off the anonymous letters and the constant checks and rechecks. There were anonymous letter writers with great experience and they knew that certain leaders would "swallow" their bait, and they were not mistaken. Here is a typical example.

Neither the municipal architects nor the construction workers ventured to begin construction of the new dining hall for it was to be erected on the site of the current sports center. The front of construction work had narrowed, which was leading to a variety of complications. Having organized student brigades, the rector gave the order for the sports center to be demolished. Excavation and earth moving for the foundations of the dining hall were underway on the site of the latter just 4 days later. And then the anonymous letters came flying to leading authorities--the rector, they said, is destroying in the institute what took decades to build up. The anonymous letter writers laid the fabrication on thick. In addition to the "construction" fabrications, as many "sins" as could be invented were ascribed to the rector, with the obligatory addition of "Morgun's relative."

Commissions again appeared. In one report the commission members pointed to the "rector's harmful actions." However, a recheck showed that these findings were superficial and not based on a study of the true state of affairs. Incidentally, these same commission members visited the institute again 18 months later. How they admired the handsome academic and sports buildings and the dining hall installed by the efforts of the construction workers and students. I do not exaggerate when I say "handsome." The lecturers and students put much inventiveness and imagination into the design of the institute's new buildings.

The anonymous letter writers had done their mean work, but in our eyes the institute had emerged from the bad patch. The construction operations, on which the rector compelled the institute's entire collective to work, came to be performed in planned manner. He gave neither the construction workers nor, when required, the party and soviet authorities any peace, as they say. Student bricklayer, joiner, carpenter, arc welder and sanitary engineer detachments were now operating actively on the VUZ grounds--the work experience of Ivan Andreyevich, who was leader of a Kiev University student construction detachment in Kazakhstan's Turgayevskiy Rayon in 1963, came in useful here.

The institute administration and the party bureau turned to the obkom with a request and drawn-up proposals concerning patronage assistance to the institute on the part of the oblast's industrial enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The obkom secretariat supported this initiative and adopted a special decision. With the help of patrons 15 lecture halls in the new and old buildings were fitted out with the latest equipment in a comparatively short time. Fourteen laboratories and an original live nature corner were created by the efforts of the students and lecturers. The V. I. Lenin Museum Room, A. S. Makarenko, V. A. Sukhomlinskiy and V. G. Korolenko museums and the splendid "Voraklyanka" student evening club-cafe were fitted out with money the students had earned on kolkhozes.

The Komsomol Committee organizes the Lenin Course Credit Test for student groups in the V. I. Lenin Museum Room. The best student group of the institute here is granted the right to conduct seminar classes in CPSU history. In the Makarenko and Sukhomlinskiy museums the students and lecturers and also the teachers who come to the institute for retraining familiarize themselves with advanced pedagogical experience.

The work of the "Voraklyanka" student evening club-cafe, which was organized by a group of students of the Physico-Mathematics Faculty and where every evening there are interesting meetings and international friendship soirees with students of the higher educational institutions of the fraternal USSR republics and students of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, deserves particular attention.

The institute administration and party bureau have not lost sight of the main thing--formation of the collective of students and collective of lecturers--behind economic matters.

In the process of deciding organizational and educational questions I have turned repeatedly to the creative inheritance of A. S. Makarenko, particularly to his thoughts about work in a collective and with a collective. The outstanding educationist wrote: "A galvanization of the public-service principles of the school collective (as of any other--F.M.) and a combination of educative measures and a system of disciplinary measures demand an obligatory strengthening of the educative center in the school. Only the director, as the most responsible person in the school and as a leader

empowered by the state, can be this center. Our directors pay exorbitant attention to the economy, yet the director should primarily be and the sole and absolutely legally entitled educator of the school. All the other school workers should operate under his direct leadership and in accordance with his direct instructions.

"But the pedagogical expertise of the school director cannot be confined to mere bureaucratic administration. Expertise in him also consists precisely in affording broad scope, while preserving strict coordination and responsibility, to the public-service forces of the school, public opinion, the pedagogical collective...the initiative of individuals and a comprehensive system of school self-administration."

I believe that Ivan Andreyevich Zyazyun became just such a center in his very first year as rector. In all areas of work, whether his opponents wished this or not, he set an example for the students and lecturers. He gradually put all the organizational elements in the institute in order. Zyazyun continued to work on his doctor's dissertation, which he successfully defended in October 1976. Its theme is "The Formation and Development of the Personality's Aesthetic Experience." He delivered lectures to the students and educationists, published monographs and scientific articles and delivered reports at scientific conferences and seminars, also performing a considerable amount of community work at the same time: as member of the raykom bureau, obkom member, deputy of the city soviet of people's deputies and chairman of the oblast "Znaniye" Society organization. Plenums and conferences of the oblast party organization frequently discuss important questions of educational work following I. A. Zyazyun's initiative.

It may be said with all responsibility: he is liked in the institute for his straightforwardness and frankness, diligence, industry and high communist morality. This is no student who does not know the rector for he is constantly associating with the young people of all the faculties and is attentive to their interests and demands.

The stream of anonymous letters dried up, and everything fell into place.

I have repeatedly given Ivan Andreyevich responsible assignments. At a party report meeting in Mirgorodskiy Rayon's village of Velikiye Sorochintsy I heard from the communists sharp criticism of the teachers and board of directors of the local high school. Every year more than 60 children graduate from the school, but only a handful stay to work in their native village.

I instructed Ivan Andreyevich to study this question and make the appropriate recommendations to the obkom. He set off for Velikiye Sorochintsy with a group of sociologists. Interesting material was conveyed to the obkom on the causes of the migration from the village and the shortcomings in the young people's education. There are many opinions on this question. Attempts are made to explain the shortcomings in upbringing by neglect in

the home, the negative influence of the surroundings and the phenomenon of an accelerated educational program.

The main cause of migration in the Velikiye Sorochintsy High School was, as the sociologists discerned, inadequate vocational guidance. Of the 144 children of grades 8 through 10 questioned, only 12 expressed the intention of working in their native village, and 27 considered that the teacher had helped them choose their future occupation. The remainder did not connect their fate with the village, while the kolkhos, which is greatly in need of skilled hands, is forced every year to replenish its ranks of workers with immigrants.

Alongside Velikiye Sorochintsy is the village of Khomutets. The question of machine and combine operators, tractor drivers and stock breeders has been solved there. And thanks to the high school graduates alone. The "Druzhba" student production brigade, which was organized and is led by biology teacher Yekaterina Trofimovna Dem'yanenko, has been operating in the school since 1954. With the active assistance of the entire teacher collective it inculcates in the student youth a love for their native region, their ancestral home and agricultural occupations. The talent of Yekaterina Trofimovna and her organizing capabilities and pedagogical expertise are infused into the hearts of her pupils and sprout as good shoots there.

The young people are largely beholden for their good fortune of full-fledged self-assertion to the mentor who opens to them the meaning and beauty of life--the teacher.

There was, unfortunately, no such master of pedagogical work for the pupils of the Velikiye Sorochintsy High School. And this turned out to be a bad thing both for the village and the young people. In their quest for the "soft life" a considerable proportion of them thus have not experienced the joy and satisfaction which come from their being needed by people and whose foundations are laid in childhood and adolescence.

Addressing the oblast party conference in January 1979, Ivan Andreyevich illustrated on the basis of the example of the Velikiye Sorochintsy High School the shortcomings in vocational guidance in the agricultural occupations and also paid considerable attention to the need for the oblast's teaching body to improve their teaching skills. This is a demand of the times, and success in educational work in the academic institutions and the happiness of our future citizens depend thereon to a considerable extent.

The trip to Velikiye Sorochintsy was, I believe, important for the rector also. It confronted him even more distinctly with the problems of training students for work in the school. Teaching expertise study rooms have been set up in all faculties. And the material for them has been devised by the Department of Pedagogics. A system of the careful selection of pedagogical talents for the institute has been elaborated.

Of course, far from everything has yet been done, and the problems confronting the institute administration and party committee and the entire pedagogical collective have been discussed repeatedly both at special conferences and in the institute, which is on the right path and which now, it may be said, occupies a leading position among the VUZ's of the Poltava region.

The story of I. A. Zyazyun is an example of how important it is to find for a person his proper place in life. There is a multitude of such examples. It is the task of the party organizations to make an attentive study of people and help them occupy the position in which they will be able to work with a full input of forces and capabilities to the good of our socialist society.

In May 1979, while in Poltavskaya Oblast, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, visited the institute. He met the students and professorial and teaching staff and inquired about the conditions of study, provision with materials, social life, leisure time and medical treatment of the students, the level of their theoretical and practical training and their willingness to work in a rural school.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy's conversation with the lecturers was interesting and multi-aspectual and dealt with many problems. He touched on many questions troubling more than just the pedagogical institutes. In particular, attention was drawn to competitive selection to the institute and the low level of learning of certain applicants. The question was raised concerning the need for as much attention as possible to be paid to the professional expertise of the graduates of the pedagogical institutions and, in the admission to the pedagogical institutes and colleges, to look for eaching talents, paying themain attention to vocation and giftedness.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy said that it is necessary in all academic institutions to constantly raise the level of ideological education work, as required by the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work." It is necessary to train talented propagandists and workers of the ideological front devoted to the communist cause. And great responsibility for this most important matter is entrusted to the VUZ's, social subject departments, public profession faculties and the institutes' lecture and propaganda groups.

In a conversation with the deans, department heads, party committee secretary and Ukrainian Komsomol Committee secretary V. V. Shcherbitskiy drew attention to the selection of lecturing staff, to the need to make the competitive examinations more effective and to the expansion of the physical plant of the institute, particularly of such a promising faculty as that of general engineering subjects and science, which is of importance for the rural school.

"This faculty should possibly be called the engineering-pedagogical faculty," Vladimir Vasil'yevich counseled, "and the profession called engineer-educationist for often the inexpressiveness of the names of the professions leads to their psychological depreciation."

Vladimir Vasil'yevich Shcherbitskiy returned repeatedly in his conversation to the question of the staff in the VUZ's and the personnel being training for various sectors of the economy, culture and state administration. He emphasized again and again that skilled personnel not only determine the success of the formulation of party policy but also decide to a considerable extent the fate of its successful implementation.

Our party demands of its leaders such qualities as high ideological maturity and conviction, discipline, firmness, decisiveness, scrupulousness and an irreconcilability with shortcomings and high competence in their work. The worker of every rank and every sector must work in organized manner, taking advantage of current scientific achievements for this and striving for a concrete approach in leadership and the unfailing completion of work that has begun, constantly display initiative and a creative approach to matters, have an eye to the long term and find the most rational paths of a solution of urgent problems. And, in addition, the worker must display independence and boldness in deciding questions, an ability to organize people and evaluate the results that have been achieved in practical fashion and, most important, strive always and in all things for unity of word and deed.

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REGIONAL

BODYUL DESCRIBES USE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN MOLDAVIA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia: "The Heart of Integration, How the Utilization of Agricultural Equipment Is Being Improved in Moldavia"]

[Text] The workers of rural Moldavia have achieved good results from their efforts over the past year. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has warmly congratulated the republic's agriculturalists on the fulfillment of their plans and socialist obligations in connection with sales to the state of grain, vegetables, grapes and other agricultural products. In assessing their successful performance, Leonid Il'ich pointed out the methods and means which are being employed extensively in Moldavia to intensify production and increase its efficiency. Interfarm agro-industrial and scientific-production associations have become the primary means of achieving these goals. They are now already producing more than half of the agricultural and 68 percent of the industrial production of the food industries within the republic's industrial sector.

Rayon mechanization and electrification associations, a new type of organization created in consequence of the changeover from the sale of equipment to kolkhozes to its concentration at rayon level, have become the heart of integrated production operations. From the very beginning of their operational existence, they have demonstrated their advantage over the formerly employed methods and means of organization the utilization of equipment on individual kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The need to change over to new methods of organizing the use of agricultural equipment arose from the increasing concentration and specialization of production. After consolidating the leading industries and farms, an effort was made to raise the level of their technical equipment. But this effort

met with no universal success. Industrial production operations in the processing, for example, of beets requires the use of 18, of corn 16 and of sunflower and tomatoes 15 different types of machines. Not only is it difficult for individual kolkhozes and sovkhoses to obtain this equipment, it is occasionally difficult to use, especially in cases of small-scale production. All, or almost all, of the equipment required was available in the republic, but it was scattered throughout the farms. It was necessary to consolidate it, man it and then turn it over to specially created, fully mechanized organizations.

And that isn't all. The efficient operation of modern equipment requires highly qualified operators, engineers and other specialists, as well as well-equipped repair facilities, small repair shops, technical maintenance centers and so forth. It was simply impossible to set all this up on each kolkhoz. At a certain point, the organization of the utilization of agricultural equipment ceased to measure up to the growing level of technical equipment on the farms. During the period 1965-1972, daily production per tractor as a result fell by half, while operational costs per hectare rose 1.5-fold. Equipment maintenance expenditures in many rayons reached 20 percent of the cost of the equipment itself.

All these and a number of other reasons dictated the need to develop a fundamentally new organization of equipment utilization. Farms found the answer to the problem to lie in the direction of interfarm cooperation. Coming out as initiators in the movement toward equipment concentration were the kolkhozes, later joined by sovkhoses and plant sovkhoses.

Chadyr-lungakiy Rayon kolkhozes were the first to concentrate their equipment in interfarm associations. This occurred in March 1973. Similar associations are now in successful operation in all rayons of the republic. These new organizations now dispose of over 143,000 pieces of a variety of machinery, devices and implements costing a total of 360 million rubles. In 1979, they accomplished 96 percent of all tractor operations carried out within the republic's kolkhoz cooperative sector.

Creation of these interfarm associations did not require additional material resources. The original capital goods resources were accumulated by concentrating all machinery; repair shops; storage, bulk petroleum and field facilities; tractor teams; reclamation equipment and truck transport organizations. In other words, everything on the farms was incorporated into the cooperative organizations.

Production sections and fully mechanized groups have emerged as the primary organizational structural components of these associations. Their optimum size (number of people and quantity of equipment) is determined by the volume and type of operations to be conducted. These integrated, fully equipped groups, provided with heavy-duty equipment, conduct their operations in accordance with production flow charts and programmed yields in all branches of agriculture. Temporary, special-purpose groups are also formed to conduct seasonal operations.

Included within a rayon association in the form of autonomously financed subdivisions are reclamation organizations involved with the operation of watering systems and irrigation equipment and transport subdivisions in which is concentrated a part of the trucks available within the republic's kolkhoz sector.

Industrial services are also organized within these associations to include agronomic, mechanization, electrification, reclamation, material and equipment supply, equipment repair, operational management and communications, planning and economic and financial services. The administrative apparatus is not large and comprises organizational specialists and production engineers. Each of them heads up a particular production section.

Vocational and technical schools are established in a single complex together with a mechanization association. The well-balanced, integrated nature of this arrangement insures the continuous success of association operations.

As has already been pointed out, most interfarm associations have been in operation for three or four years. An extensive mechanization and a gradual equalization of all kolkhozes and sovkhoses with respect to their equipment with means of technical advancement. The fleet of machines and tractors is now being utilized more efficiently. While prior to the organization of these associations per-shift production was continuously declining, it has increased 36 percent over the past three or four years with respect to tractors, 2-2.5-fold for the heavy-duty, energy-intensive machinery. A grain-harvesting combine's seasonal production has risen by more than one-third.

The new organization of production operations has also had its effect on economic indicators. Over the period of the operational existence of most associations, for example, labor expenditures for the production, say, of grain have been reduced 35 percent, of vegetables 39 percent, grapes 37 percent, fruit 23 percent, tobacco 28 percent and 1.5-fold in the case of alfalfa and other feed crops.

Substantial fuel savings have also been achieved. Per-hectare consumption has been reduced by 2 kilograms, while more than 160,000 tons of fuel have been saved altogether. This is the norm for 6 months' consumption for the entire kolkhoz sector of Moldavia. Per-hectare production cost of mechanized operations has been cut 7-10 percent and comes to 4 rubles 15 kopecks. Total equipment maintenance expenditures have also been reduced.

Reorganization and regulation of the utilization of spare parts has also yielded enormous savings. From the more than 1000 warehouses throughout the kolkhoz sector, they have now been redistributed and concentrated in 34 rayons. This alone made it possible for associations to dispense with the additional acquisition of many parts as early as the first year of their operation. Despite a greater quantity of machinery and volume of operations, associations are now consuming 5-7 million rubles less in spare parts than

formerly. Regulations have been imposed on the procedure involved in ordering equipment, and the value of equipment prematurely written off each year has been reduced by 10 million rubles.

Machine operator performance has been improved as a consequence of the establishment of a division of labor; those engaged in the actual operation of equipment have been freed from repair and preventive maintenance responsibilities. Their work time is now devoted only to those agricultural operations called for by the production flow charts. Repair shop specialists perform machinery maintenance and repair. As a result, the individual bears greater responsibility for his own work; the productivity of and, consequently, the wages paid for, labor have both risen as well. They have now been made entirely dependent upon the end results of the output from the production process.

It would be possible to provide additional evidence of increased efficiency, but the advantages of concentrated equipment utilization have perhaps been established most fully in connection with the consolidation of crop rotation operations and the extensive application of industrial processes and technologies. This is already the third year now that groups of the Chadyr-Lungskiy association, the first to introduce the new procedures into corn production, are obtaining average yields of 55-62 quintals of grain per hectare on 15-18,000 hectares of unirrigated land without the use of any manual labor. Only 0.3-0.7 man-hour is expended on the production of each quintal. Glodyany machine operators have achieved yields of as many as 26.2 quintals of seed over the entire area sown to sunflowers.

Vegetable growing was a losing proposition on most farms before creation of the rayon mechanization associations, while feed crops achieved only extremely low levels of profitability. Manual labor prevailed in the production of these crops. Associations now obtain yields of as many as 370-650 quintals of tomatoes per hectare without the use of manual labor in consolidated crop rotation operations over sown areas of 300-900 hectares and up to 53-65 quintals of feed units of alfalfa over sown areas as large as 3000 hectares. The same high level of production efficiency has also been achieved in orchard cultivation, tobacco growing and other areas.

The matter of their economic relationship with farms participating in cooperative arrangements is of fundamentally great importance in the operation of the new associations. Despite all the complexity and the novelty of these relationships, they have been suggested by life itself, proven in practice and now established as the most advantageous. What is meant by this?

Mechanization associations have discontinued, for example, the practice of recording, calculating and paying for work performed on the basis of the "hectare of standard plowing." The volume and quality of work performed are now established on the basis of physical hectares, on the basis, that is, of work actually performed in accordance with production flow charts.

This makes it possible to monitor all operations and insure their accomplishment on schedule and at the specified level.

The new formations have available to them three primary sources on the basis of which to achieve savings. One of them comprises the reduction of expenditures for the accomplishment of mechanized operations as compared with their planned cost; economies achieved in the areas of repair, technical maintenance, fuel consumption and wages and so forth. Another source of savings is the amortization deductions, which now total 30 million rubles a year for all associations taken as a whole. Special farm allowances established as calculated for replacement of fixed production-capital assets offer a third source of savings. It is important to point out here that this primary source of economies has been made dependent on the end results of association performance. For each percent of increase in net kolkhoz income as compared with average annual indicators over the three previous years, kolkhozes allow associations a certain portion of the cost of producing the increase in gross production.

The increase in gross production achieved this year by the Moldova kolkhoz in Suverovskiy Rayon as compared with the past three years, for instance, totaled 701,000 rubles in monetary terms, the increase in net income 648,000 rubles. On the basis of these totals, and in accordance with the norm which has been adopted, the farm allowed the mechanization association 113,000 rubles. The association has an interest in increases in above-plan kolkhoz production and net income, since the basic savings of which it assures itself in this way depend on these indicators. If the level of kolkhoz production drops as compared with the average achieved over the three previous years, the associations reimburse the kolkhozes for up to 10 percent of the cost of the production shortfall.

In years during which normal weather conditions prevail, income from all three sources totals 40-50 million rubles. But when a year proves unfavorable, the associations rely on Gosbank loans, which they then repay out of new income. Through savings achieved and bank loans obtained, centralized association base farms are being constructed for 1000-1200 repairs a year. Such facilities have already been built in Ryshkanskiy, Leovski and Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayons. Technical vehicle maintenance centers are at the same time being established to serve one to three farms each.

The contract is the primary instrument regulating the production-economic relationships between mechanization associations and farms participating in cooperative arrangements. The basic indicators employed in the contract are derived from kolkhoz, sovkhoz and association production-financial plans. Associations plan their volumes of mechanized operations in accordance with the provisions of the contract and take them into consideration in the preparation of their production flow charts. On the basis of unified plans and their contracts with associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are responsible for the accumulation of organic fertilizers, the supply of seed in the required conditions, the allocation of manpower for the accomplishment of

these operations not lending themselves to full mechanization, for feeding equipment operators and for providing cultural and personal services. Farms are also responsible for monitoring the performance of mechanized operations and for payment for them.

The new system has proved highly effective. In order to have clear visual evidence of its effectiveness, it was decided temporarily not to establish an industrial association in Drokiyevskiy Rayon. This rayon was not selected at random. It was considered a successful and prospering rayon. Its fields were distinguished by their productivity, its labor productivity and profitability higher. But then in 1976, mechanization associations were formed in neighboring Glodyanskiy, Ryshanskiy and Yedinetskiy Rayons. All three rayons have now surpassed their competitor with respect to almost all equipment utilization and production output indicators.

The operation of the new formations has required the employment of a more efficient and highly trained and skilled administrative organization. This function has been taken on by the kolkhoz councils and administrations of primary enterprises of territorial agroindustrial and scientific-production associations. They have been empowered to distribute materials and equipment, dispose of centralized financial resources and capital investments, to train cadres, jointly with kolkhozes and sovkhoses to resolve matters connected with the distribution of output and monetary income and so forth.

In accumulating practical experience in conducting operations on this new basis, Moldavia's kolkhozes, sovkhoses and plant sovkhoses have been able to accelerate their changeover to intensive methods of production. On the basis of their performance in the 1979 all-Union socialist competition, the republic, five of its rayons and many farms and interfarm associations, including the Chadyr-Lungskoye mechanization and electrification association, have been awarded the Red Challenge Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. In the final year of the five-year plan, agricultural workers are striving to achieve the highest possible yields of all crops. Plans call for a 10-13 percent increase in gross agricultural production. All these plans involve, above all, the efficient utilization of the manpower and equipment resources of the new type of associations.

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REGIONAL

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING GEORGIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Georgian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs G. Gvetadze under rubric "Order Around Us": "Relying on Public Opinion"]

[Text] On 27 January 1980 this newspaper published an editorial "Strengthen Efforts With Law Violators," which summarized the results of discussion of the GCP CC's Letter to all party and Komsomol members of the republic "The Tasks of Party and Komsomol Organizations of Georgia in Implementing the CPSU CC Decree 'Improving Efforts to Protect Law and Order and Step Up the Struggle Against Crime.'"

In the course of discussing the GCP CC's Letter, the working people addressed many criticisms, suggestions, and proposals to law enforcement organs, in particular the republic's MVD organs. Having made a careful analysis and study of the workers' ideas concerning the work of its various services and units, the GSSR MVD has mapped out and is implementing a complex of measures designed to further enhance the effectiveness of its efforts. This is the subject of the article to follow.

Discussing and taking for guidance the CPSU CC decree "Improving Efforts to Protect Law and Order and Strengthen the Struggle Against Crime, the GCP CC's Letter drafted in light of this decree and sent to all of the republic's party and Komsomol members, also the decisions of the January meeting of Georgia's party aktiv, the GSSR MVD has focused its attention on further strengthening the struggle against crime and raising the level and effectiveness of the militia organs.

Measures have been implemented to improve the militia's patrol and post service and make better and more efficient use of the forces and means at its disposal. To concentrate the efforts of MVD organ personnel, a special patrol post service subunit has been set up in Tbilisi. Similar subunits are being organized in Kutaisi, Abkhazia, and Adzharia. These measures are designed to substantially activate efforts against street crime and its most blatant manifestation--hooliganism. Considering the social danger of this type of crime, also the fact that it is the nutritive medium for the commission of more serious crimes, in January of this year the question of the current state of efforts against hooliganism was discussed by the board of directors of the GSSR MVD, which mapped out a number of organizational and practical measures to activate efforts in this regard.

Meetings of party and Komsomol members discussing the GCP CC's Letter had a great deal to say about elements of formalism in the efforts of the volunteer people's patrols. In acknowledging this justified criticism, the republic's MVD also deems it essential to emphasize that recently the MVD organs have managed to substantially increase the numbers and improve the quality of the volunteer people's patrols, especially those specializing in the maintenance of law and order and combatting crime. Such patrols are active in almost all cities and rayons of the republic: they are participating jointly with militia personnel on patrol and in stopping crimes in the street and other public places as well as various preventive measures. In order to ensure better interaction with the volunteer patrols, the GSSR MVD has set up a coordinating-methodological council headed by First Deputy Minister V. Shaduri.

In order to strengthen public order and activate efforts against street crime, we have studied materials of judicial practice with respect to robberies and auto thefts. Based on the results we have worked out additional measures designed to step up efforts against such types of crime and reduce their proportion in the overall crime picture.

In discussing the GCP CC's Letter, the workers have pointed out the necessity of stepping up efforts against idleness and commented on substantial shortcomings in this regard in our efforts. The ministry has made a comprehensive analysis of the current state of this problem and mapped out and recommended for use a unified system for the detection and job placement of persons who refuse to engage in socially useful labor, also monitoring the organization of indoctrination work with this segment of the population. conferences have been held all over the republic to discuss the problem of perfecting individual-preventive efforts with persons who have been convicted previously and practical implementation of legal requirements concerning administrative supervision. The other day there was a republic-wide meeting of militia section inspectors to discuss problems of further improving work in this

vital link of the MVD organs. Special attention was focused on strengthening the influence of the sector services of the central ministry apparatus on the efforts of the section inspectors involved in carrying out all the basic militia functions in their territories with regard to maintaining law and order and fighting crime.

The population is especially alarmed about cases of kidnapping people to extort money. The republic's MVD has carefully studied the practical work of its appropriate subunits to combat this type of crime. Measures to improve the efforts of militia organs were discussed by the ministry's board of directors, which has undertaken practical steps to intensify efforts along these lines. In particular, a special division is now being organized to prevent and solve the most dangerous crimes, especially robbery, assault, and kidnapping.

Efforts are underway to unmask bribe-takers and stealers of socialist property. Recently, individuals and groups involved in stealing state and social property have been found out and taken to account for their crimes. A specialized subunit has been formed to further activate efforts against official and economic crimes.

Efforts are being stepped up to eliminate instances of unjustified failure to institute criminal cases and the concealment of crimes from state prosecution. A number of measures have been taken to strengthen accounting and registration discipline, to strengthen the monitoring of registration and subsequent work by MVD organs with respect to crime reports and complaints. This is one of the central problems in mapping out measures to strengthen socialist legality and protect the rights and interests of citizens, and it has been repeatedly discussed in meetings of boards of directors and ministerial conferences.

Considering the substantial social danger posed by drunkenness and alcoholism and the necessity of sharply stepping up efforts against this social evil, the ministry has conducted a sociological survey of chronic alcoholics placed in therapeutic-labor prophylactoria for compulsory treatment. Data from these surveys have been used in drawing up prophylactic recommendations to eliminate the causes and conditions promoting the spread of drunkenness.

Considerable work is being done to improve the performance of the republic's GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate] and step up its efforts in preventing road and highway accidents as well as dealing with persons using personal and state transport vehicles for private gain. Measures are being implemented to strengthen socialist legality among the ranks of GAI personnel, to do away with instances of extortion, bribe-taking, and other abuses of office, also to purge GAI ranks of persons who are untrustworthy.

Considerable importance in the MVD organs attaches to the use of scientific and technical advances in fighting crime. For these purposes, the

GSSR MVD has set up a scientific-consultative and methodological council whose composition is approved by the ministry's board of directors. The council includes ministry officials, outstanding scientists, personnel from various scientific-research institutes, laboratories, and specialists from a number of large-scale industrial associations and enterprises in the republic. Recent meetings of the council have discussed problems of organizing control over the performance of the patrol-post service by technical means, also the possibility of using the latest scientific and technical advances by the GAI in efforts to ensure traffic safety.

Recently, the republic's MVD press center has stepped up its efforts in preparing materials for newspapers and magazines as well as radio and television stations to publicize the activities of MVD organs, instances of selfless acts by militia officers in capturing criminals and preventing crimes, a factor which undoubtedly will help to enhance the prestige of the MVD organs in the eyes of the population.

The republic's MVD will continue to strive to take account of public opinion in its work and will not ignore a single alarm signal or critical remark coming in. This will help us to step up our efforts against crime.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

POOR TRAINING, CORRUPTION IN GEORGIAN POLICE WORK

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by I. Inovel: "Allow Only Worthy People in the Militia. Reportage From an Expanded Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] For the meeting of the board of directors, the question on the agenda was worded this way: "The Current Status and Measures to Further Strengthen Socialist Legality and Discipline Among Personnel of the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom UVD [Administration of Internal Affairs] in Light of the CPSU CC Decree 'Improving Efforts to Protect Law and Order and Strengthen the Struggle Against Crime.'"

The instances brought to light at the expanded meeting of the board of directors can be stated briefly: They are extraordinary. The cases that were discussed were exceptional, extraordinary, and for this reason especially alarming to those assembled. For there can be nothing more disturbing to militia workers than the gross flouting of socialist legality by certain of their colleagues. Yet that is exactly what has happened.

So how was it possible to uncover substantial shortcomings in the activities of the Tbilisi UVD Division of Criminal Investigation?

In the spring of last year, UVD Criminal Investigation Junior Inspectors T. Nadiradze and G. Chavchavadze apprehended two minor persons, G. and A., on suspicion of shoplifting in one of Tbilisi's department stores. As it turned out later, the apprehension of these minors was not only unjustified but was also accompanied by abuse of the most gross and cynical kind. In the Kalininskiy Rayon Division of Internal Affairs, where Nadiradze and Chavchavadze delivered the arrested pair, this fact was not documented. In turning over the minors to their parents, who had been summoned to the Kalininskiy Rayon office, one of the children complained in the presence of a militia officer about the illegal actions

of these guardians of law and order during the arrest. However, this complaint was also not documented.

Events after that proceeded as follows.

The mother of one of the minors complained about the actions of the militia officers directly to the management of the republic MVD. An investigation was immediately instituted, during which the illegal actions of Nadiradze and Chavchavadze were confirmed. Ministry officials sent the findings of the investigation, accompanied by a corresponding resolution, to the UVD. There, however, it was not deemed essential to discuss what had happened, either at the operative meeting, the staff meeting, or the party conference; all they did was send the findings of the investigation to the Kalininskiy Rayon Procuratura.

As was pointed out at the meeting of the board of directors, we are not able to relate with the necessary thorough and detailed reliability everything that took place subsequently with respect to the department store incident. We can just say that only a formal reaction was forthcoming to the procuratura's suggestion to discuss what had happened in the collective of the UVD criminal investigation division and map out measures designed to prevent future illegal actions by militia personnel. The procuratura received a response stating that UVD officials had drawn up a long-range plan of political-indoctrination work and that appropriate measures were being implemented in accordance with it. However, a check conducted later by the republic's MVD showed that no such plan had been drawn up nor were practical measures being implemented in the criminal investigation division's collective. Worse: when the procuratura requested from UVD officials performance ratings [kharakteristiki] on militia officers Nadiradze and Chavchavadze, against whom criminal actions were instituted, the issue was not even resolved. It was passed on down from one official to another, until finally it was forgotten entirely. This was taken advantage of by Chavchavadze and Nadiradze, who, strange as it may seem, continued to be listed as working in the UVD not only after criminal proceedings were instituted against them but even after the trial was over. On the day of the trial, Nadiradze and Chavchavadze themselves [!] wrote up outstanding performance ratings and submitted them for signature to the deputy chief of the criminal investigation division, Militia Lt Col Sh. Shutidze. This man, conferring with criminal investigation division inspector Militia Lt N. Mgialoblishvili (the same "last resort" where the question of the performance ratings had been neglected for several months), signed the documents drawn up by Nadiradze and Chavchavadze.

The MVD board of directors, having uncovered and analyzed the causes fostering the crime committed by the two officers of the criminal investigation division of the Tbilisi City Ispolkom UVD, also found serious shortcomings in the selection, indoctrination, training, and professional development of young cadres.

Just who are Nadiradze and Chavchavadze, and how did they get jobs in MVD organs? The board of directors found exhaustive answers to these questions.

Chachavadze and Nadiradze graduated from the Tbilisi Railroad School of Working Youth in the mid-1970's. Both were poor students. Nadiradze got negative ratings while still in school. He was accepted into MVD organs after being demobilized from the Soviet army on the basis of references from his unit. And although the references were not drawn up properly, a fact which was ignored in the UVD's personnel department, Nadiradze was accepted into the militia.

As for Chavchavadze, he was sent to the MVD in 1978 on recommendation of the Leninskiy Komsomol Raykom. This too place, as the MVD later established, on the basis of false documents. On 19 June 1978 Chavchavadze was hired as a worker in the Tbilisi Champagne Production Association, but he didn't work a single day there and never received wages. Hardly a month went by after Chavchavadze was signed on before he was issued a positive rating, signed by the former general director of the association E. Beradze and the head of the personnel division I. Okroshidze. Minutes of the Komsomol meeting at which Komsomol member Chavchavadze was allegedly recommended for work in the MVD were falsified, and the date was not given. These fake minutes (persons named in the minutes as having spoken at the meeting categorically deny knowing Chachavadze or having issued the recommendation) were good enough for the Leninskiy Komsomol Raykom to send Chachavadze to work in the organs of the militia.

Staff members of the personnel division of the Tbilisi City Ispolkom UVD, having made only a superficial study of the documents presented by Chavchavadze, decided to accept him for work in the MVD organs, and the decision itself was drawn up in gross violation of existing regulations. The same violations characterized the decision to accept Nadiradze for the same work.

The picture revealed at the expanded meeting of the board of directors of the GSSR MVD during investigation of the criminal act committed by Nadiradze and Chavchavadze attested to extremely serious shortcomings in the political indoctrination work carried out in the UVD apparatus. But the situation that developed there can be understood completely only after studying a second incident, which was also discussed at the ministry's board of directors meeting.

Three staff members of the division of criminal investigation of the Tbilisi City Ispolkom UVD--inspectors Senior Lt A. Alkhazov, Lt J. Shpetishvili, and Junior Lt S. Durglishvili--committed a grave crime: They traveled on their own initiative one Sunday to Bolnisskiy Rayon, where they extorted a bribe from A., a public food service worker in

the rayon consumer union. For this the three criminal investigation officers promised A. to conceal the fact that he was illegally keeping a firearm and that they would not institute criminal proceedings against him.

In discussing the illegal actions of certain militia personnel, we should also point out that the actual crimes they committed were uncovered thanks to the vigilance and honesty of such MVD services as the political-indoctrination work division and the personnel inspectorate of the cadre administration.

. The extensive and principled discussion held at the meeting of the board of directors of the republic's MVD, a discussion from the standpoint of the maximum exactingness demanded today of each militia officer, cost some people their jobs and some a severe service penalty. And the fact that the discussion did not take place behind closed doors--MVD officials deemed it essential to invite representatives of the press to attend the meeting--says a great deal. It means that the struggle to clean up the personnel of the militia organs as directed by the CPSU CC decree "Improving Work to Protect Law and Order and Strengthen the Struggle Against Crime," the GCP CC's Letter to party and Komsomol members and the decisions of the January meeting of the republic's party aktiv, is being waged by the republic's MVD not only in a systematic, purposeful, and principled manner, but also openly, before the eyes of the public at large. This must be perceived not only as the MVD management's manifestation of unshakeable confidence that the struggle for purity among militia personnel will be carried to its logical conclusion but also as an appeal to local party, soviet, and Komsomol organs and representatives of labor collectives to raise their exacting standards in the selection and guidance of young cadres in MVD organ work. Only the most worthy, only the most politically and morally mature workers can be recommended by the labor collectives for militia work. The struggle to create a healthy moral climate in the ranks of the republic's militia is everybody's business!

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

PROBLEMS IN GEORGIAN CITRUS FARMING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by USSR State Prize Winner M. Daraseliya, academic secretary, Division of Scientific Problems of Agriculture, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, under rubric "Reserves for Intensifying Agriculture": "Vital Problems of Citrus Raising"]

[Text] The CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree on measures to further increase the production of southern and subtropical crops confronts the republic with crucial tasks whose resolution will require the maximum use of the achievements of science and advanced experience.

As we know, the main factor restricting the development of citrus farming in our republic is the shortage of areas of favorable temperatures. With regard to influencing climates, our capabilities are limited, and so we must proceed to make use of available natural resources. For this reason, the first and most vital step in carrying out our tasks to expand citrus plantings is to find suitable land sections which will reliably safeguard plantings against destructive temperature drops. Such areas are located chiefly in the hilly subtropical zone at elevations of no more than 200 meters above sea level.

It should be noted that substantial land areas with favorable micro-climatic conditions are located in the piedmont zone of Abkhazia in Gul'ripshskiy, Sukhumskiy, Gudautskiy and other rayons.

Up to now, these areas have not been used to plant citrus because of severe destruction of the soil cover by intensive erosion processes caused by monoculture tobacco. These lands, having lost all their top-soil and gashed with ravines and gullies, have been classed as wasteland unsuitable for agriculture. According to Abkhazia's land organs, they add up to more than 10,000 hectares.

Development of these lands for citrus became possible only after the Sukhumi branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Tea and Subtropical Crops worked out a very effective system of measures making it possible to sharply improve these wastelands and return them to

agricultural use. Many years of experiments and extensive production testing have demonstrated the great economic significance of the measures. Thus, production experience on Kolkhos imeni Kirov (Gul'ripshskiy Rayon) has demonstrated that the system of measures has made possible the development of high-yield citrus plantations producing 200 to 300 quintals of tangerines per hectare on eroded lands covered with gullies and ravines. Plantations have been developed on such wastelands on a number of other farms in Abkhazia on areas covering more than 60 hectares.

The system to improve these wastelands includes filling in ravines, leveling surfaces, deep cultivation of the soil including deep dressing with meliorative dosages of phosphorus fertilizer (600 to 800 kilograms per hectare) to stimulate root development, and the combination of mineral fertilizers with green manure and perennial grasses to form green buffer zones between plantation rows to form natural terraces. Detailed instructions on implementing the new system of developing citrus and other perennial plantations on hillsides have been approved by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and recommended for extensive use in production.

Thus, the starting point for successful implementation of the directive organs' decree on increasing the production of southern and subtropical crops is to make maximum use of all available areas having microclimates free of critical temperature drops. All such areas must be put into citrus farming regardless of soil conditions, even if they are severely eroded, because we possess ever effective techniques for improving such soils and insuring good crop yields.

It is very important to see to it that such lands are used to the maximum, without the loss of useful areas, as often happens in developing hillside citrus plantations. As a result of hillside terracing using machinery, only 40 to 60 percent of the territory is utilized; the rest is lost. This means that only 400 to 600 trees can be planted on such land sections instead of 1,000. Such losses of valuable farmland make it necessary to double areas planted in citrus; this is unjustified and unfeasible considering the acute shortage of suitable land. This is why the above-mentioned techniques of developing hillsides are of special importance in increasing the production of citrus.

The system of measures to develop wasteland on hillsides, as drawn up by the Sukhumi Branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Tea and Subtropical Crops, insures maximum use of valuable land, the planting of 1,000 trees and complete elimination of erosion processes as a result of natural formation of stable terraces. This new system of citrus development was discussed at the Abkhazia party conference in January of last year. It was recommended that this experience be generalized and broadly introduced into practice.

Another advantage of the new technique of hillside plantation development is the fact that it permits the development of small areas for citrus and other crops, whereas terracing with machinery requires sections of at least three hectares.

One of the most important points, however, is that on most of Abkhazia's hillside land area--80 percent, which was long planted in tobacco, erosion has left the land with a topsoil layer of only 25 to 30 centimeters. Under such conditions, machine terracing inevitably leads to the uncovering of gravel and other subsoil rocks which do not permit normal plant development. Such terracing is allowable only on red-earth and other lands having deep topsoil, although even under these conditions losses of valuable land are inevitable.

Considering the acute shortage of suitable citrus lands, do we have the right to lose such large areas of valuable land? It is not so many hectares of citrus plantations that we need but rather so many trees yielding fruit. We ought to think about how many trees we have deprived ourselves of in recent years by placing on many thousands of hectares of machinery-equipped terraces only half as many citrus plantings as are recommended in the regulations.

In addition to the above, successful resolution of the tasks involved in increasing the production of citrus crops will obviously require the implementation of a number of organizational measures. Many farms in Abkhazia are located in mild microclimatic conditions that are favorable for citrus farming. These include Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Gul'ripshskiy Rayon and a number of other farms. In addition to citrus, however, these farms are raising other crops that require less warmth and could be cultivated on other farms located in less mild conditions. Thus, it is advisable to regroup crops by farms in order to make maximum concentration of citrus crops in areas most favorable to their growth. It is also quite possible to shift tobacco plantations to lower areas, especially considering the directive organs' decree on not permitting the cultivation of row crops on slopes of more than 15 degrees.

It is advisable to discuss the problem of developing new, large-scale specialized citrus farms. Suitable bases for this could be the Lidzava Village Kolkhoz in the Gagra zone, Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in the village of Primorskoye and Kolkhoz imeni Myasnikov in the village of Psyrtskha (Gudautskiy Rayon), Kolkhoz imeni Rustaveli in the village of Eshera and Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in the village of Achandari (Sukhumskiy Rayon), Kolkhoz imeni Rustaveli and Kolkhoz imeni Kirov (Gul'repshskiy Rayon), and others. These farms are located in relatively favorable microclimatic conditions. It is necessary to review the plan of reforesting eroded lands, because many land sections subject to reforestation can be utilized for citrus.

We have touched upon only those questions which are the most crucial at the present stage in increasing citrus production. It is especially vital to make proper allocation of land sections to develop plantations, which must involve the participation of the most experienced local specialists, climatologists, and citrus experts.

There is no doubt that proper organization, proper utilization of scientific advances, and attention to abundant experience in production will ensure successful completion of the tasks assigned with regard to further increasing citrus production.

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ESD: 1800

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL SCORES KOLKHOZ WAGE DISCREPANCIES

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by V. Araksyan, chief specialist of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Agriculture Planning-Economic Administration: "Not to the Detriment of the Public Cause"]

[Text] The Model Kolkhoz Charter contains the special section "Distribution of the Gross Product and Income of the Kolkhoz." It points to the need for the correct combination of accumulation and consumption, the constant growth of production capital and cultural-general social funds and a rise in the kolkhoz members' living standard.

Many of our republic's kolkhozes are determining economically substantiated quotas in the distribution of income, increasing fixed and working capital from year to year and, on this basis, scoring successes in the development of social production. But on a number of kolkhozes the consumption fund is growing more rapidly than the accumulation fund.

As is known, from the gross income they receive the kolkhozes primarily earmark resources for labor remuneration, these constituting approximately two-thirds of gross income. The kolkhoz members' remuneration here should increase in line with the increasing preferential growth of labor productivity.

In recent years the increase in the remuneration of labor has exceeded the growth in its productivity on a number of kolkhozes of the Megrinskiy, Artikakiy and Shaumyanskiy rayons, and a most important requirement of the Model Kolkhoz Charter is thereby infringed. Thus on Shaumyanskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni XXII parts"yezda the output volume fell in 1978 and there was a corresponding fall in labor productivity, but expenditure on labor remuneration increased. Thus payment for 1 complete man-day unjustifiably amounted to R10.61. Instances are tolerated of unprofitable and low-profitability kolkhozes making higher payments for labor than profitable and even economically strong farms. For example, Megrinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Spandaryan operated at a loss in 1978, but the value of a

complete man-day amounted to R5.32. The same rayon's Kolhoz imeni XVIII parts"yezda operated with justified outlays and made a profit, but the kolkhoz members were paid R4.98 per complete man-day.

Nonobservance of the proportion of the growth of labor payment and productivity is leading to unwarranted expenditure of resources and the reduced possibility of replenishing the accumulation fund. The Model Kolkhoz Charter stipulates that, after making the payments to the state, the kolkhozes will obligatorily make deductions from net income to replenish fixed and working capital. The amounts of the deductions are determined with regard for other receipts for capital investments and major repairs.

An analysis of the dynamics of the accumulation funds in the fixed and working capital area testifies that there are still farms, even economically strong ones, which are making no deductions for the said funds. This was the behavior in 1979, for example, of many kolkhozes of the Araratskaya valley with appreciable net income, yet failing to make deductions for the replenishment of fixed and working capital. Yet the physical plant, particularly in animal husbandry, is still inadequate on many farms, and mechanization is only being introduced slowly in the livestock sections, and this is curbing the growth of the sector's output.

Under the concrete conditions of the development of the republic's farms it is impossible to pose the question of all kolkhozes (particularly those that are lagging) reducing the consumption fund and increasing the accumulation fund. However, it should be noted that many kolkhozes are adopting an economically unjustified approach to the distribution of gross and net income. There is a particular incidence of miscalculation in determination of the accumulation fund simultaneously with a high remuneration level. For example, Akhuryanskiy Rayon's kolkhozes spent R6,879,000 on the payment of labor and bonuses in 1978, that is, 83 percent of gross income. But only 3.9 percent of gross income was allocated for replenishment of the indivisible fund.

The kolkhoz members are undoubtedly the managers of their own income. It is for them to decide in what to invest the spare capital investments. Thrifty managers do not live from day to day but evaluate each of their steps from the standpoints of economic expediency, attaching particular significance to expanded reproduction. Just such an approach characterizes the kolkhoz of Araratskiy Rayon's Pokr Vedi village. In the past 2-3 years the kolkhoz has obtained over R1.7 million of gross income, and an average of 50-55 percent of the net income here has been deducted to replenish the indivisible fund. Together with this, the kolkhoz pays great attention to questions of an improvement in the cultural-general services for the kolkhoz members.

As is known, the amount of net income is directly dependent on outlays on remuneration of labor, which are incorporated in a product's prime cost. What is primarily needed is a correct computation of expenditure on the

payment of wages upon distribution of gross income into the remuneration fund and net income. In practice many farms of Anyskiy, Shamenadinskiy and a number of other rayons at first determine the actual amount of net income which has evolved on the basis of the remuneration of labor, create a bonus fund from this amount and distribute it among the kolkhoz members. The net income level is finally determined after this. And on the pretext of increasing financial interest certain kolkhozes, in violation of the established rules, add on large sums for additional remuneration and for maintaining administrative-managerial and service personnel. All this is done to the detriment of the replenishment of fixed production capital and expanded reproduction.

The kolkhozes have now been granted independence and extensive rights in deciding the basic questions of kolkhoz life. Proceeding from the plans of purchases of agricultural products determined by the state, the kolkhoz itself plans production and determines the amount of capital outlays and the urgency of the construction of production and cultural-general facilities, the rules of labor remuneration and so forth. Only with the optimum combination of accumulation and consumption in the distribution of income is it possible to insure the solution of these basic questions.

An analysis shows that the annual increase in the republic's gross agricultural product could be higher. And the potential lies in all kolkhozes distributing the income after having taken possibilities into account. Success may only be achieved here on condition that a stable rate of expanded reproduction and the kolkhoz members' constant interest in the development of public farming are secured.

Strict observance of the procedure of the economically substantiated distribution of income on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses determined by the new Model Charter is a guarantee of the further continuous growth of social production. And the party, soviet and agricultural authorities are called upon to render the kolkhozes assistance here.

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REGIONAL

TATAR DEPUTY COMPLAINS OF MINISTRY ORGANIZATIONS

Kazan' SOVETSKAYA TATARIYA in Russian 28 Mar 80 p 2

[Speech by S. G. Batyyev, deputy of the Tatarskaya ASSR's Tetyushskiy Electoral Okrug: "On the Basis of the Genuine Political Power of the People"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Deputy Ol'ga Pavlovna Kolchina gave a good and comprehensive exposition of the essence of the draft RSFSR Supreme Soviet standing orders and also the changes and additions which have to be made in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the RSFSR Constitution and of the regulations on the permanent commissions of the republic Supreme Soviet. The report provided a clear political-legal description of the main provisions of the proposed laws and showed their profound democratic nature. The fact that the proposed law takes into account the experience and organizational principles of the activity of the Supreme Soviet and its commissions which have been accumulated here and which have stood the test of time is also shown sufficiently convincingly.

Finally, the Supreme Soviet standing orders being discussed at this session are the continuation of the great deal of work on the further development of legislation which has been performed in our country under the leadership of the party Central Committee since the adoption of the USSR Constitution in 1977.

The significance of the draft standing orders submitted for our examination is occasioned by the fact that they propose the legislative determination of the organizational-legal principles of the future activity of the republic's highest organ of state power. The standing orders settle a whole complex of questions connected with the internal organization and work procedure of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, its Presidium, the permanent commissions and the deputies. The entire draft is imbued with Lenin's idea of the decisive significance in work of the organizational factor. V. I. Lenin pointed out that when a correct political policy has been formulated, success depends primarily on organization.

The rules envisaged in the draft standing orders impart to the work of the RSPSR Supreme Soviet a smoothly-operating organized nature and a precision excluding organizational vagueness.

The work procedure of the Supreme Soviet envisaged by the draft standing orders creates all the conditions for the collective, free and businesslike discussion and solution of questions and the extensive participation of the people's deputies, representatives of state authorities, voluntary organizations and labor collectives and citizens in the management of state and social affairs. Measures are outlined for a further extension of publicity and the fuller consideration of public opinion. Consequently, the draft standing orders which have been drawn up proceed wholly and completely from the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on the further development of socialist democracy and the extensive enlistment of the people in the activity of the organs of power.

It seems perfectly justified for the draft to regulate the procedure of the convening and the work of the Supreme Soviet session in detail. As is known, it is precisely at the sessions and only there that the Supreme Soviet acts as the highest organ of state power empowered to decide all questions under the republic's jurisdiction. It is important that the standing orders make the very concept of the session more specific. It has been established that the RSPSR Supreme Soviet session consists of its own sittings and also the sittings of the permanent and other commissions of the Supreme Soviet conducted in the period between the former.

The standing orders pay considerable attention to the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which acts as the main organizer of the work of the republic Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet Presidium's functions connected with the convening and holding of a Supreme Soviet session, coordination of the work of the permanent commissions and also with assistance to the republic Supreme Soviet's deputies in their exercise of their powers have been determined for the first time in the republic's legislation. This will undoubtedly contribute to an improvement in the Supreme Soviet's entire work.

In connection with the reinforcement of legislative activity there is considerable practical significance in the precise fixing of the procedure of the examination of bills in the Supreme Soviet. The proposed procedure of the elaboration of draft legislative enactments and their discussion and adoption are aimed at the consistent implementation of the democratic principles of law-making. It is a question of a further increase in the role of the permanent commissions and deputies in this work and an expansion of the circle of participants in the discussion of proposed laws. This will contribute to our laws' closer link with practical requirements.

Practice insistently demands a further increase in the soviets' role in implementation of the Communist Party's economic and social policy and in securing the comprehensive development of their territory. As is known,

the main instrument in the accomplishment of this task is the centralized planning of economic and social development. For this reason there is great significance in the clear-cut, legislative fixing of the procedure of the examination in the Supreme Soviet of the State Plan, the republic budget and the reports on their fulfillment. The procedure envisaged in the draft standing orders affords an opportunity for the more comprehensive and profound discussion of these most important economic-political documents and for imparting to them the force of law.

As the CPSU Central Committee points out, there is decisive significance in the fulfillment of our plans in an upsurge in the management level in all links of the state and economic mechanism, an increase in the personnel's responsibility for its entrusted job and organization and discipline in all areas of work. We should recall V. I. Lenin's instruction that "it is necessary to raise proletarian labor discipline to the highest degree of intensity, and then we will be invincible." This instruction has a topical ring today also. For this reason the precise determination in the standing orders of the control powers exercised by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and its bodies merits the utmost support.

We note with satisfaction that since the adoption of the new constitutions and the election of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium there has been a considerable activization of the control aspect of the activity of the supreme soviets and their presidiums and an increase in the authority of the people's choice--the deputy. His appeals to the administrative bodies and speeches at the sessions are now examined by the competent authorities, as a rule.

But there are instances of the examination of proposals put forward by the deputies from this platform taking years, if they are not forgotten altogether, even when they have been positively appraised by the administrative bodies. A proposal on the need to strengthen the rayon-level planning authorities was submitted back at the Eighth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Eighth Convocation. Soon after, I received a reply signed by the RSFSR Gosplan deputy chairman which said that the Gosplan, with the ministries and departments concerned, would examine the question of rayon planning committees for presentation to the RSFSR Council of Ministers. That was more than 5 years ago. Unfortunately, the problem remains a problem, and the Gosplan is still preparing the proposal for examination.

Many questions arise in the life of the rayons, cities and villages connected with the central authorities and the ministries. This is natural. The economy is comprehensive and is developing in accordance with a unified plan. There are no "provincial" questions now in the classical sense. Of course, the deputies also frequently have to appeal to the central authorities. They meet with understanding, a state-minded approach to the problem and a positive solution with regard for common interests, as a rule. This is good. But this is the case when the appeal reaches the minister himself, as they say. But sometimes one will not get through.

I addressed a certain request to Comrade Shcherbina, minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises of the USSR, with reference to the needs of Aznakayevskiy Rayon, which I represent. He is a sympathetic, efficient person. He often visits the republic and get a great deal done. Unfortunately, my letter did not reach him. Comrade Yatskiy, deputy chief of the ministry's Main Planning-Economic Administration, turned down the request.

It was not merely that he turned down the request. The minister might also have turned it down. The main administration deputy chief is also a big worker, but he is limited by the framework of his functional duties and rights. And there are questions which can only be decided by the minister, who has other rights and a more expansive state-oriented cast of mind.

We deputies from the Tatarskaya ASSR approve the draft Supreme Soviet standing orders and the proposals on changes and additions to the regulations on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's permanent commissions submitted for our examination. Their adoption will be a further contribution to the accomplishment of the task put forward by the 25th Party Congress of strengthening the legal basis of state and social life and developing the democratic principles of the activity of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet (applause).

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REGIONAL

ISPOLKOMS COMPETE TO IMPROVE PRIVATE PLOT FARMING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 2

[Gruzinform report, "In the Council of Ministers, Georgian SSR, and the Georgian Trade Union Council": "Winners in Republic Competition Among Ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies"]

[Excerpt] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and the Georgian Trade Union Council have totaled up the results of socialist competition among ispolkoms of village, settlement, and city (rayon subordination) Soviets of People's Deputies for 1979.

The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and the republic's Trade Union Council examined the question of the results of socialist competition among ispolkoms of village, settlement, and city (rayon subordination) Soviets of People's Deputies to increase the production of livestock products on the private farm plots of kolkhozniks, workers, and employees, and sales of such products to the state in 1979.

It was noted that the local Soviets of People's Deputies have stepped up their efforts, launching socialist competition to increase the production of livestock products on the private farm plots of kolkhozniks, workers, and employees and sales of such products to the state. Many local soviets have provided kolkhozniks and sovkhoz workers with practical aid in acquiring livestock and supplies of feed and thereby successfully completed the plan for increasing the production of meat, milk, and other products on private farm plots.

At the same time, there are still too many village, settlement, and city Soviets of People's Deputies which are not providing the kolkhozniks and sovkhoz workers with practical aid in acquiring livestock and supplies of feeds, and which are not taking steps to increase the production of meat, milk, and other products for sale to the state.

For achieving the best results in socialist competition, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and the Georgian Republic Trade Union Council awarded first cash prizes and passenger cars to the following:

- ispolkoms of Nakalakevi Village Soviet (Tskhakevskiy Rayon), Kazbegi Settlement Soviet, and Dzhvari Settlement Soviet (Tsalendzhikhskiy Rayon).

Second prizes went to the ispolkoms of Sulda Village Soviet (Akhalkalakskiy Rayon), Tabakhmeli Village Soviet (Gardabanskii Rayon), Khobi Settlement Soviet (Khobskiy Rayon), Beshtasheni Village Soviet (Tsalkskiy Rayon), and Gurdzhaani Village Soviet (Gurdzhanskii Rayon).

Third prizes went to the ispolkoms of Bogdanovka Settlement Soviet (Bogdanovskiy Rayon), Alakhadze Village Soviet (Gagra City Soviet zone), Nigvziani Village Soviet (Lanchkhutskiy Rayon), Gomi Village Soviet (Samtredskiy Rayon), and Godogani Village Soviet (Terzhol'skiy Rayon).

A first prize and a passenger car went to the ispolkom of Marneuli City Soviet of People's Deputies.

The GSSR Council of Ministers and the Georgian Trade Union Council pledged the ispolkoms of the rayon Soviets of People's Deputies to broadly expand socialist competition among ispolkoms of village, settlement, and city (rayon subordination) Soviets of People's Deputies to insure implementation of CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decrees dated 14 September 1977 and 14 December 1978 on helping the population to increase the production of livestock and agricultural products on private farm plots and sales of such products to the state, to successfully complete plans and socialist obligations in the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

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END

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USSR REPORT: Agriculture
USSR REPORT: Economic Affairs
USSR REPORT: Construction and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Military Affairs
USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs
USSR REPORT: Energy
USSR REPORT: International Economic Relations
USSR REPORT: Consumer Goods and Domestic Trade
USSR REPORT: Human Resources
USSR REPORT: Transportation
USSR REPORT: Translations from KOMMUNIST*
USSR REPORT: PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST*
USSR REPORT: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES*
USSR REPORT: USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY*

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USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Effects of Nonionizing Electromagnetic Radiation
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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
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